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June 25, 1940

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
White House,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:-

I am enclosing herewith two pamphlets  
which just came off the press. I believe you will  
find some interesting reading.

Respectfully yours,

*Samuel Silverman*  
S. W. SILVERMAN.

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2 encls.

*Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America  
9 Fifth Column in Washington  
Joseph P. Kamp  
Constitutional Educational League  
New Haven Conn*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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# THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES

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DATE 8-17-92 BY 1048DKM/CPK

## SPEAKS

### CONSTITUENT BODIES OF FEDERAL COUNCIL:

Northern Baptist Convention  
National Baptist Convention  
Congregational and Christian  
Churches  
Disciples of Christ  
Evangelical Church  
Evangelical and Reformed  
Church  
Friends  
Methodist Episcopal Church

African M. E. Church  
African M. E. Zion Church  
Colored M. E. Church in  
America  
Methodist Protestant Church  
Moravian Church  
Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.  
Reformed Church of America  
Reformed Episcopal Church  
Seventh Day Baptist Churches

United Presbyterian Church  
National Council of the  
Protestant Episcopal Church  
(Cooperating Agency)  
Syrian Antiochian Orthodox  
Church of North America  
United Brethren Church  
United Church of Canada  
United Lutheran Church

### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE COUNCIL 78 SPEAK FOR 22,000,000 PROTESTANTS

"It is the greatest force making for a united Church in America" says a Federal Council official bulletin, adding that "the 24 constituent denominations elect all the members of the Council, about 350, and all the members of its Executive Committee. Council members meet in biennial session to decide questions of policy and program. The Executive Committee of 78 members in the interim directs all phases of the work". The Federal Council was founded in 1908.

*(All Quotations Used In This Document Are From Official Sources)*

The Council's President, making his annual report (1933) said: "Some idea of the importance of the Council will be gained when I remind you that the actual membership of its constituent bodies includes almost one-fifth of the population of this country and Canada, and that its general constituency embraces more than one-half of the people in these two great commonwealths . . . The Federal Council today includes twenty-five of the great denominations with a membership of 22,000,000".

"The Federal Council of Churches very well represents liberal Protestantism, not evangelical Protestantism. The Federal Council more often speaks for the Communistic shibboleth than the Gospel one . . . It has the backing of the extreme socialistic groups throughout the land."—The Rev. William Ward Ayer, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, as quoted in the New York Times, March 22nd, 1937.

"The radical affiliation of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ is a subject of extensive discussion. Apparently, in lieu of primarily promoting Christianity among its several members it more represents a huge political machine and appears to intermeddle with radical politics. Its directorate indicates that it interlocks with many of the most extreme radical organizations."—From sworn testimony before the Dies Committee.

# THE FEDERAL COUNCIL'S INTERNATIONALISTS DREAM OF WORLD SUPER POLITICAL MACHINE

## "World Political Organization"

"We urge that Christian people in all lands make every possible effort to bring about a world political organization.

"It must now be clear that no nation has a right to be a law unto itself, or the sole judge of its own cause. The United States for its own sake and for the sake of humanity will have to renounce its political and economic isolation and identify itself with other nations in the creation of a world government.

"Modern statism implemented by policies of unfettered national sovereignty, is a form of secularism against which we set ourselves.

"We call upon our people to mobilize the spiritual resources of our church in support of an international system of government.

"In taking this position we subscribe to the declaration of the Oxford Conference (1937) that 'a true conception of international order requires a recognition of the fact that the State, whether it admits it or not, is not autonomous, but is under the ultimate governance of God'.

"The Churches, which in themselves transcend national frontiers, have a peculiar responsibility to help expand men's loyalties to include the whole number of the children of our Heavenly Father, and the world government required by their common needs".

—Philadelphia Conference.

## "Necessity of World Government"

"Once the proposal for world government is made, it is virtually inevitable that most persons begin by asking questions about specific problems, such as methods of representation, the actual degree of authority to be ceded to the international agency either by existing nations or by their peoples, its methods of securing its budget, the scope of the so-called common concerns over which the world state would be given authority, and so on.

"It is most desirable that experts in every field should begin working upon pertinent sections of tentative drafts of a world constitution. The Christian forces of the world, having solemnly pronounced judgment upon unqualified national sovereignty, as they did at Oxford, should next declare with equal explicitness the corollary: that there must be a world authority to which alone the necessary aspects and degrees of sovereignty can be ceded by nations.

"World government, facilitating adjustments between nations, and maintaining order through peaceful change, is required today as never before".—from Federal Council Pamphlet, published in 1938.

## Political Pressure with a Vengeance

"As Christians, it is important that we become acutely aware of the legislative action of our government.

"As a practical means of acquainting Congress with the will of Christian citizens, we suggest:

"a. Participation in national peace organizations which do legislative work . . .

"b. Promotion of sustained discussion on specific legislation and the background for such legislation:

"c. Communication with Congressmen to discover their position on proposed legislation.

"d. Formation of a legislative committee if one is not already functioning in the community to keep in touch with measures of national and state importance . . .

"e. All candidates should be visited in an election year for mutual discussion of their position on peace and social issues. The record of those running for re-election should be learned in advance. Reports of interviews should be published through the press, public meetings and in other ways".

—Philadelphia Conference.

Sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches, through its Department of International Justice and Goodwill, a "National Study Conference on the Churches and the International Situation" was held in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 27-29, 1940. The published report of the findings and recommendations of the conference, from which quotations on this page are taken, carries this official statement:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches received with appreciation the Message from the Philadelphia Study Conference, authorized its publication and commended it to the churches for their study and ACTION".

## International Wealth-Sharing

"We express the conviction that the Church in its efforts to abolish war, should stress all effective means, both domestic and international where—by basic economic needs may be met and a more equitable distribution of economic goods achieved. . . .

"Closely related to the problem of world economic cooperation is the question of colonies. The period of pioneer and colonial expansion is passing. We concur in the judgment of the Geneva Conference of lay experts and ecumenical leaders convened by the Provisional Committee of the World Council of Churches (1939) that 'the task of colonial government is no longer

one of exclusive national concern or national interest, but that it must be regarded as a common task of mankind, to be carried out in the interests of the colonial people by the most appropriate form of organization'.

"We believe that the principle of eventual freedom for all peoples is not only the recognition of an essential right but is also a prerequisite to the creation of their sense of justice and goodwill without which we cannot hope to rid the world of war".

—Philadelphia Conference.

## Conscientious Objectors

"The Churches should make available machinery for registering conscientious objectors in their local churches and with their national bodies. There is a growing feeling that the Churches should challenge the principle of military conscription, that the exercise of conscience on the part of its citizens may be protected.

"In seeking to uphold by legal means the civil rights of conscientious objectors, the Church does so as a means of maintaining the religious freedom which God-fearing men must and will act upon, no matter who seeks to deny it, and the civil rights basis to democracy.

"In the case of some conscientious objectors their services may take a non-cooperative form, such as a refusal to take part in any measures designed to help the war system in any way. In such cases it should be the part of the Church to give understanding and support to the group whose conscience led them to make their protest in these terms.

"This seminar declares its strong conviction that the handling of the conscientious objector should be a matter of civilian control at all times".

—Philadelphia Conference.

## "Twilight of Capitalism"

The League for Industrial Democracy, which propagandizes for a Socialist America, is represented among churchmen by one of its by-products, the Church League for Industrial Democracy—Bishop E. L. Parsons, president, and Bishop McConnell, vice-president. In a statement, Bishop Parsons said:

"A new order is coming whether we like it or not. We are living in the twilight of the gods of capitalism. We cannot help the coming night, but we can do our part in trying to make the new order, whose dawn a not far distant generation will welcome.

"There are many hateful and unchristian things in Russian communism, but there is at least something in a society in which youth is brought up to serve the community rather than to seek success in the form in which we commonly think of it in America today."

**PATRIOTIC AMERICANS**, both church members and non-church members, will not submit to any proposal to "deliver" this Republic—the United States of America—and its people, to any group of scheming internationalists; they will resist, to the utmost, any fantastic "new world order" program, that would mean the destruction of their liberties, and the confiscation of their material goods which, as individuals, they acquired through initiative and industry, under the protection of our sound and sensible American system of society and government.



# FEDERAL COUNCIL COMMUNIST-AIDING, SAYS THE U. S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Below is a copy, from the Congressional Record, of the U. S. Naval Intelligence report which has proved a real contribution to National Defense. However, it gave offense to the Federal Council of Churches.

The document, as reproduced herewith, should be read and re-read, and then preserved for frequent reference in the future.

## Roosevelt Gag Protects Radicals

The New York Times of Dec. 7, 1935, on page one, said:

"Following a conference with representatives of religious organizations, President Roosevelt has instructed the Army and Navy to make no comments on any civilian organization or its policies without his specific consent, it was declared today by the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

"The conference was immediately concerned with a memorandum prepared by the Naval Intelligence Section embodying criticism of the **FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES** and other civilian organizations, today's announcement said."

The National Conference of Jews and Christians was set up originally by the Federal Council of Churches and, only in recent years, has it functioned as a separate group. There still exists a close bond between the two organizations.

1935 AUGUST 17 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

13503

### THE NAVY

Mr. MAVERICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement from the Navy and a certain comment from a newspaper thereon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

I will read the following literary efforts of the United States Navy, signed by the name of a man who appears to be an officer:

#### MEMORANDUM—COMMUNIST-AFFILIATED AND COMMUNIST-AIDED ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1, 1935

From a comprehensive survey of Communist activities in the United States at the present time a classification of organizations active for the Communist cause is as follows:

A. Organizations directly related to the Communist International, and a part of it, such as the Communist Party of the United States, the Young Communist League, and the Young Pioneers.

B. Organizations directly affiliated with the Communist Party, by reasons of having been organized and controlled by the party, and those which, although organized by non-Communist personnel, are guided and controlled by Communists. There are 222 organizations in this category. Some of the strongest are:

(a) American League Against War and Fascism. This organization has a youth section which is active in the schools and colleges in cooperation with the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

(b) Friends of the Soviet Union.

(c) International Labor Defense. This is a defense organization used by the Communist Party. It is districted in the United States much as is the Communist Party. Its districts are the same geographically. The International Labor Defense immediately sends representatives to the defense of any Communist who may be brought to trial for an offense.

(d) The National Student League. While some of the members of this league are not Communists, the organization keeps the Communist Party in touch with its activities and receives advice and guidance from the party through liaison by party members.

(e) Trade Union Unity League. A Communist affiliated organization which has general supervision over the "red" or "industrial" unions. As those unions are dissolved by placing their membership in the American Federation of Labor and other regular labor unions, as required by the Central Committee Plenum (C. P. U. S. A.) of January 15-16, 1935, its place will be taken by a commission called the Trade Union Commission, which will take over the duties of the Trade Union Unity Committee, the governing body of the T. U. U. L. Only those which have been active on the Pacific coast are listed.

(f) Workers' Libraries: "These, of course, are not organizations, but as they are being used as a means of spreading propaganda a word should be said about them. In all Communist headquarters offices 'book shops' have been established for the purpose of selling the Daily Worker, Western Worker, the Communist, and other Communist official publications, as well as innumerable propaganda publications. This is a Communist Party activity. In connection with these 'book shops' there have been set up in many places 'workers' libraries.' These libraries contain copies of Communist publications, which are thus made available to members of the Communist Party and affiliated organizations and to sympathizers. Some of these libraries are operated as circulating libraries. In some regular 'forums' are operated. That is the case in the library in Los Angeles at 230 South Spring Street."

(g) Workers' schools: These schools are set up at practically every section headquarters in the United States. They are direct activities of the Communist Party. They teach the "theory and practice of communism" and many other subjects which are ex-

pected to aid the party in carrying out its objectives. They do not touch general educational subjects. During strikes the pupils are given practical demonstration of how the principles taught in the school should be applied by sending them into the picket lines. While the majority of the students are probably members of the Young Communist League, admissions are not restricted to them or to members of the Communist Party. The San Francisco school is at 463 Hayes Street; Los Angeles, 230 South Spring Street; Oakland, 645 Twenty-second Street; Sacramento, 1529 Eighth Street; San Diego, 852 Eighth Avenue. Most of these schools carry on "open forums" in connection with the courses.

C. Organizations which while not openly advocating the "force and violence" principles of the Communists give aid and comfort to the Communist movement and party. Among the strongest of these organizations are:

(a) American Civil Liberties Union: This organization is too well known to need description. The larger part of the work carried on by it and its various branches does undoubtedly materially aid Communist objectives.

(b) The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America: This is a large radical, pacifist organization. It probably represents 20,000,000 Protestants in the United States. However, its leadership consists of a small radical group which dictate its policies. It is always extremely active in any matter against national defense.

(c) The National Council for the Prevention of War. A very radical pacifist organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Frederick J. Libby, director. Through their publications they reach every part of the country, disseminating radical, pacifist propaganda through churches, schools and libraries.

(d) Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. A women's radical, pacifist organization. It is closely affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union, and the American League Against War and Fascism.

There are 144 organizations in this category.

Communist-mindedness. A major problem confronting the world today is not only the actual Communist with his philosophy of hatred, destruction, and revolt; but individuals, supposedly intelligent, occupying positions above the average in life, whose names and works carry with them a certain amount of prestige, and who, although themselves not subscribing to the Communist program, philosophy, and doctrines, pick certain sections of the Communist program to promote, uphold and espouse. Such individuals we term as "Communist-minded."

These Communist-minded individuals, each with a certain more or less extensive following, who are blindly led because of lack of individual intelligence and intellect, and devoid of the very necessary quality of being able to think and determine things for themselves, form an ever-growing, highly organized, vociferous minority that is wholly misrepresentative of mass public opinion, but carries considerable weight because of its blatant meanness. This moral and financial interest brought to bear in behalf of communism, based upon humanitarianism and many other varieties of "isms", is undoubtedly the most potent influence for disruption, discontent, and unrest that we must contend with today. By this we do not mean that contentment means stopping of all progress, but we do mean that discontentment should be expressed in terms of constructiveness and not destructiveness.

Therefore, the Robert Morss Lovetts, Roger Baldwins, Clarence Darrows, Arthur Fishers and a long string of Communist-minded intellectuals (Harry F. Wards, Jane Addamses, Frederick J. Libbys, Dorothy Detzers, Kirby Pages, Corliss Lamonts, George S. Counts, Sherwood Eddys, and William Kilpatrick) that are busily engaged in spreading the philosophy of discontent destructively, not constructively, are the primary factors in the situation which loyal Americans must contend with for the preservation of American ideals, traditions, institutions, and Government. These are the "false revolutions" too lacking in intestinal fortitude to go all the way with communism, but who stand by and urge the Communist to do his worst, and provide him with protection, sympathy, and defense while he commits the overt act they have not had the courage to commit themselves.

(Signature.)

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT OF NAVY

# WAKE UP AMERICA! A V

## Preacher-Politicians Propagandis

**1** **METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE:** "An organization" according to its Bulletin, "which seeks to abolish the profit system in order to develop a classless society based upon the obligation of mutual services"—which is a polite way of describing Communism. Its Social Questions Bulletin laments the fact that "professional patriots are seeking laws to prevent even the discussion of the overthrow of government by force and violence". One of its joint-Secretaries was Winifred Chappell who served, at the same time, on a national Communist Campaign Committee and signed a manifesto endorsing the Communist platform. In public addresses and in published articles, she advised the Youth of America to join the Army in order to be able to sabotage the Nation's defenses from within! She is now an instructor in a Communist College. The other Secretary, the Rev. Harry F. Ward, alien-born Marxist leader, was, until recently, chairman of both the Communist American League for Peace and Democracy and the Communist-defending American Civil Liberties Union. Ward has long been regarded as the Chief of Staff of the friends of Communism in America. There is no subversive movement in this country in which he does not wield an influence. Bishop Francis J. McConnell is president of the Federation.

**2** **SOCIALIST PARTY:** Standard dictionaries make no distinction between Socialism and Communism, insofar as ultimate ends are concerned. Socialists seek to take over the government by legislative means, if possible, resorting to a throat-cutting revolution only as a last resort. Many Communist leaders of today got their training in the Socialist Party. Socialists and Communists cooperate in many specific activities on a United Front basis. Norman Thomas, former clergyman, and perennial Socialist candidate for a major public office, has, for years, worked in close harmony with Federal Council of Churches officers in non-church movements. Earl Browder, Gen'l. Sec'y., Communist Party, explains: "The program of the Socialist Party and the program of the Communist Party have a common origin in the document written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1847-1848, known as the Communist Manifesto. There is no difference, so far as the program is concerned, in final aim. The differences between the Socialist and Communist parties are gradually being eliminated, and one unified Socialist or Communist movement is emerging."

**3** **FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION:** Radical-pacifist group using Christian terms to spread communistic propaganda. Circulated petitions for and played a leading role in bringing about the recognition of Russia, in 1933. Is a section of the ultra-radical War Resisters International which, according to its literature, "believes a new social order can and will be established . . . it believes these changes can be accomplished by revolutionary uprisings . . . Every War Resister desires to take part in the struggle". Is branch of International Fellowship of Reconciliation, which says "we must work for a radical reorganization of society" and insists that "the class war is a fact". The American branch was set up by Norman Thomas, Harry F. Ward, etc., in 1917. Propagandizes for "left wing Christianity" and against military training and National Defense.

**4** **LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY:** Militant Socialist; for 35 years headed by Robert Morris Lovett, who has been active in Communist organizations, and has said that if America again "goes to war" that: "I shall take no part myself and shall do my best to defend others who take a similar stand". The LID propagandizes for "a new social order, based on production for use and not for profit". It joined forces with the Communist Party and set up the American Student Union which was a merger of the student section of the League with the Student section of the Communist party. Its position best expressed by Paul Blanchard, former field secretary, who said: "I am sometimes ashamed that I am an American. Yes, I am red and pretty red . . . the things that happened in Russia are bound to happen in America. The working class must have more power. They can't get that power unless they take it from somebody else. We must honestly try to abolish the superstition of patriotism. I am an American only by accident of birth".

**5** **ANTI-DIES COMMITTEE BLOC:** A United Front of Communists, Socialists, radical clergymen and educators has, ever since its formation, waged a relentless campaign against the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities. The Anti-Dies "bloc" has assailed the committee with a continuous barrage of abuse through petitions, radio protests, mass meetings, etc. Failing to kill the committee, the "bloc" has attempted to "smear" individual members of the committee and to nullify the results of its good work. Examine the names in the center of this Chart and learn who among the Federal Council of Churches leaders have cooperated with these groups. Rev. Dr. Theodore Graebner, President of Concordia College, a distinguished clergyman, testifying before the Dies Committee, said that the Federal Council had "meddled incessantly in political affairs, invariably sponsoring the ideals of radical groups". The Federal Council, meeting in Buffalo, in biennial session, sent a statement to the Dies Committee denying the allegation, saying such a statement "grossly misrepresents the spirit and activity" of the Council. To date, the Council has NOT approved of the Dies Committee.

**6** **PEOPLE'S LOBBY:** Its Slogan, according to its officers is: "To balance consumption and production by eliminating profit". Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of People's Lobby, writes: "Its program includes: Increased taxation of the rich; socialization of ground rent and reduction of interest rates as steps toward the elimination of profits; public ownership of banking, natural resources, transportation, communication and all basic industries; government marketing and government housing corporations; international cooperation through increased freedom of exchange and allocation of national resources and raw materials". This program is in accord with the Socialist-Communist system of Russia.

**8** **UNITED FRONT FOR DE**  
and radical leaders in pose, according to its "to draw together groups into a United guidance of leaders in Churches, the new group, four years ago, into a powerful organizing groups. It not clus, as the "Red Ch its major activities in paign against the Die ing Un-American Acti efforts of the Commi nists and subversive zations.

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Cross Section Study of 60 Federal Council of C  
of the Organizations Which Have Used TI

Rev. Roswell P. Barnes, N.Y.C.—(3) (2) (9) (11) (13) (14) (15)  
Rev. Albert W. Beaven, N. Y. — (13) (14)  
Rev. Hugh Chamberlain Burr, N. Y. — (2) (3) (6) (11)  
Bishop Edgar F. Blake, Mich. — (10) (11) (16)  
Rev. W. Russell Bowie, N. Y. C. — (3) (5) (9) (11) (12)  
Dr. George A. Buttrick — (3) (11) (14)  
Dr. Samuel McGee Cavert, N. Y. C. — (9) (11)  
Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers, N. Y. C.—(2) (3) (7) (11) (13) (14)  
Miss Winifred Chappell, Mena, Ark. — (1) (3) (4) (10)  
Dr. Jerome Davis, Conn.—(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (9) (11) (13) (14) (15) (16) (8)  
Miss Dorothy Detzer, D. C. — (4) (7) (11) (14) (15)  
Rev. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, N. Y. C. (1) (3) (11)  
Rev. Sherwood Eddy, N.Y.C.—(2) (7) (9) (10) (11) (13) (14) (16)  
Rev. Harold E. Fey, N. Y. C. — (2) (3) (13) (14) (16) (8)  
Rt. Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, N. Y. C. — (4) (12)  
Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, N. Y. C. — (6) (15)  
Rev. L. O. Hartman, Boston — (1) (10) (11)  
Rev. Hubert C. Herring, N. Y. C. — (2) (4) (11) (13) (16)  
Dr. Emily Hickman, N. J. — (10) (15)  
Rev. William Lloyd Imes, N. Y. C. — (5) (10) (11) (15)  
Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, Tex. — (11) (14)  
Dean Lynn Harold Hough, N. J. — (13)  
Rev. Paul Hutchinson, Ill. — (2) (1) (4) (11) (13) (16)  
Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, N. Y. C. — (11) (14)  
Dr. Edgar DeWitt Jones, Mich. — (10) (11) (14)  
Rev. Clarence W. Kemper, Colo. — (2) (11)  
Rev. John W. Langdale, N. Y. C. — (2)  
Rev. John Howland Lathrop, N. Y. C. — (2) (3) (5) (7) (16)  
Rev. Henry Smith Lieper, N. Y. C. — (5) (15) (16)  
Rev. Halford E. Lucecock, Conn. — (1) (2) (3) (5) (9) (11) (13)  
Harry W. Laidler, N. Y. C. — (2) (3) (4) (6)

(Numerals Following Names Refer

**7** **COMMITTEE ON MILITARISM IN EDUCATION:** Cooperate with Socialist and Communist groups in waging relentless campaign against R. O. T. C. and military training in schools and colleges. Received \$12,400 from the "Red" Garland Fund to propagandize against military training in schools. Many of its officers are officers and leaders of the Federal Council of Churches. This group is listed by Walter S. Steele, in testimony before Dies Committee, as one of the "International Sections of World Revolutionary Youth Movement along with Young Communist League, American Student Union, World Youth Congress, etc. It opposes National Defense work of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Reserve Officers Association, etc.

**9** **WAR RE**  
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**Federal Council — "a huge political machine . . .**  
**"Possesses a strategical position from which**  
**"IT IS ALWAYS ACTIVE IN ANY MA"**

se for a **NEW SOCIAL ORDER**

**CHRISTIAN COUNCIL**  
**MOCRACY:** A United  
movement, sponsored by  
Socialists, Communists  
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**10 AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY:** This organization was set up on instructions from Moscow and formerly was known as the American League Against War and Fascism. It claims to have disbanded early in 1940 at the time it was told to "speak for 7,500,000" by Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party. One of the League's original vice-chairmen, testified before the Dies Committee, under oath, that the League was a "transmission belt" for Communist propaganda. The Dies Committee later branded it a Communist organization. Bishop Francis J. McConnell was a contributor to its official magazine and his daughter was director of its Women's Department. Rev. Henry J. Ward, chief of state of Bishop McConnell, was chairman of the League.

**12 CHURCH LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY:** An offshoot of the League for Industrial Democracy. Distributes LIID literature, in addition to its own. "We are people" says its own executive secretary, the Rev. William B. Spofford, "who are classed away from liberals to Communists". The CLID is a radical pressure group operating within the churches to agitate against Constitutional government and to promote a social order patterned after that of Soviet Russia. Its statement of principles reads: "We are ready to accept the fact that the Church is ready and anxious to discover how it can best be useful in forwarding the New Order . . . we intend to assist in recruiting candidates for the ministry as shall enter it with desire for socialized leadership". Dr. Spofford, in the past, has served as Acting Chairman of the Communist American League for Peace and Democracy, during the absence of Dr. Harry F. Ward. CLID field secretaries function at the same time in the same capacity for the ALP&D and the United American League for Democracy. Dr. Spofford was a signer of the radical manifesto, of the Church for Social Change, calling for a complete reformation to correct present economic and social disorder," etc. This League was absorbed by the Church League for Industrial Democracy.

## The Temple Gates

### **Churches Officers, Leaders and Members, and a Few Their Names as Officers, Members or Sponsors.**

Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, N. Y. C. — (3) (5) (6) (9) (10) (11) (15) (16)  
 Rev. J. Howard Melish, N. Y. C. — (2) (11) (12)  
 Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, Ill. — (9) (11) (13) (14) (16)  
 Rev. Abraham J. Muste, N. Y. C. — (3) (4) (7) (9) (13) (16)  
 Rev. James Myers, N. Y. C. — (3) (6) (16) (8) (12)  
 Bishop Francis J. McConnell, N. Y. C. — (1) (2) (5) (6) (4) (8) (9)  
 (10) (11) (12) (13) (16) (8)  
 Rev. Winthrop Niebuhr, N. Y. C. — (2) (3) (4) (6) (8) (9) (10)  
 (11) (13) (14)  
 Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Nebr. — (1) (3) (9) (13) (16) (11)  
 Rev. Kirby Page, N. Y. C. — (2) (3) (4) (7) (9) (13) (14) (16)  
 Rev. Albert W. Palmer, Ill. — (3) (9) (14)  
 Rev. A. Clayton Powell, N. Y. C. — (3) (5) (10) (11) (15)  
 Dr. Ida D. Scudder — (2) (4) (5) (12) (16)  
 Dr. Robert T. Searle, N. Y. C. — (3) (11) (13) (14)  
 Rev. Guy Emery Shipley, N. Y. C. — (5) (10) (11) (12) (13)  
 Rev. Willard E. Shelton, Mo. — (2) (11)  
 Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, N. Y. C. — (3) (14) (15)  
 Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkovich, N. Y. C. — (11) (12) (15)  
 Rev. William B. Spofford, N. Y. C. — (2) (3) (5) (10) (11) (12)  
 (16) (8)  
 Rev. Alva W. Taylor, Tenn. — (3) (13) (14)  
 Rev. Worth M. Tippy, N. Y. C. — (1)  
 Rev. Ernest F. Tittle, Ill. — (1) (2) (3) (4) (11) (13) (14) (16) (9)  
 Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, N. Y. C. — (2) (9) (13)  
 Dr. Walter Van Kirk, N. Y. C. — (9) (14) (15)  
 Dr. Harry F. Ward — (1) (3) (10) (11) (16) (8)  
 Dean Luther A. Weigle, Conn. — (9) (11) (13)  
 L. Hollingsworth Wood, N. Y. C. — (3) (9) (13) (16)  
 E. Herbert L. Willett, Ill. — (2) (9)  
 Dr. Mary E. Woolley, N. Y. C. — (3) (5) (9) (11) (15) (16)  
 Winnifred Wygall, N. Y. C. — (2) (7) (13) (15)

to Organizations Shown on This Chart)

**SISTERS LEAGUE:** affiliate of the revolutionary Communist Women's International. Its pledge "I declare it to be my part in war, offensive or civil, whether it is making or handling munitions, contributing to war loans, or the purpose of setting free." One of its slogans and women who have no support to any war." The League controlled Communist-dominated women's organizations of Communist-dominated countries.

**11 NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY:** Originally set up by the American League for Peace and Democracy, as a subsidiary. Its purpose was to spread propaganda and raise money for the Communist forces in Spain. Later, the committee began to raise money for the numerous groups organized in the United States in the interest of Red Spain. Bishop McConnell was chairman of the Committee which, according to records of the State Department, raised millions of dollars for Spain's reds and their activities. Officers and members of the Council who cooperated with the Committee and served as "window dressing" for many of its activities are shown on the accompanying Chart.

**13 NATIONAL RELIGION AND LABOR FOUNDATION.** Set up by radicals, in 1932, to propagandize "the new social order", to give active cooperation to strikers, at the same time seeking the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist system. Its directing personnel and National Committee, is composed almost exclusively of Socialists and Communists. Writing in its official organ, one of its officers says: "It is no longer a question of whether of revolution; the question is as to the method of bringing the revolution to pass. The workers must be trained and disciplined group who will know how to function in a Lenin-leadership when the hour of opportunity comes. Our concern is to build the understanding leadership from those who are ready to talk business and digest the strongest mass of direct revolutionary preparation". The official organ also said: "In areas of class warfare we feel that the innate reverence of the average policeman, policeman in the hall will protect our own heads from his blows, and so, we place ourselves in the place of greatest danger, we can also by that very act, protect the workers."

**14** **EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN:** Daily newspapers of April 19, 1956 said: "A two-year 'mobilization for peace', directed by a united front of many of the nation's leading Communists, Socialists, pacifists, and radicals, will be launched this week." Such was the beginning of the so-called Emergency Peace Campaign which owed its success largely to support from the Federal Council for the United Nations, the United Civil Workers, and the Federal Council for the United Nations. Numerous Communist organizations, such as the American Student Union, whose campus strikes were financed by the Emergency Peace Campaign, gained in prestige and numbers by such intimate association with the Communist Party. Scores of clergymen, many of whom were trained at a Communist College, "inspired" sermons, for the Campaign, for an hour.

**15 AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS:** The Congress, as now constituted, was set up by the Communist Party and its stooges, and is under their domination. It is a major section of the Communist-led world youth movement, and its members, without derivation, the policies of the Communist International, and publicly boast that the majority of its members are Communists. The so-called "brain trust" of the American Youth Congress are, in the main, officers either of the Communist Party or the Communist Youth League. The American Youth Congress first met in the United States in 1938, with the American section as host, many of the Federal Council of Churches were on the board of sponsors and one Federal Council executive, made the opening remarks. Junior Hadassah, Jewish young women's organization, was also present. The American Youth Congress is Communist-controlled and withdrew in May, 1940 as an affiliate.

**16 AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION:** "A supporter of all subversive movements; its propaganda is detrimental to the State" said a New York Legislative Committee on Subversive Activities. A Congressional Committee identified the ACLU as being "closely affiliated with the Communist movement in the United States, and fully 90 per cent of its efforts are on behalf of Communists." The McGovern Committee reported "the propaganda of this organization is dictated and dominated by Communists and Communist sympathizers". The ACLU, for 20 years, as headed by Dr. Harry F. Ward. It still has Communists as members, though it is publicly denying a plan to eliminate Communists from its official membership list. However, Roger Baldwin, the ACLU's president, said "the public is the goal" remains as its director. Study the list of Federal Council of Churches members and officers, in this chart, and note that several of them are associated with the American Civil Liberties Union. In fact, the charges have been made, so often, that the ACLU and Federal Council have been locked in a power struggle, its governing boards that the Council has been forced to make a public denial.

**appears to intermeddle with radical politics"  
to direct radical political trend of thought"**

**Sworn Testimony before Dies Committee**

FTER AGAINST NATIONAL DEFENSE”

—U. S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

# RADICAL IDEAS, NOT ENEMY BOMBS REAL THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES

## Soviet Union Is Praised

The Daily Worker, official Communist Party organ, of Jan. 7, 1936, published the following, from Memphis, Tenn.:

"The Methodist Young People's Conference, with 5,000 delegates in attendance, took a sharp turn to the LEFT in its closing sessions. The Soviet Union was highly praised by Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"Dr. Kirby Page, noted fighter for peace, told the convention that young people should resist the compulsory Reserve Officers Training Corps—even if it means expulsion from college.

"Dr. Holt defended the Soviet Union from attack. He declared that the aim of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia 'was the establishment of a better life. The Russian government does not purport to do this through exploiting someone else, but through raising the general level of all. It is difficult to find youth anywhere in this world more devoted to the cause of Christ than you'll find the youth of Russia devoted to Stalin and his new social order'.

"He warned the other generation that 'among most of the youth of the world today there is a desire for a change, many preferring revolution. Youth is willing to die for a new order. We adults have made our mistakes. . . We have given youth a broken down machine and no tools'.

"Dr. Page was emphatic in his position on the R. O. T. C. He made it plain that militarism in colleges and high schools are a force of evil. 'If we had four or five hundred students expelled for refusing to wear the army uniform', he said, 'we wouldn't have compulsory military training in our schools'.

## Council Favors Intermarriage

"Information Service", of Nov. 13, 1926, weekly publication of the Federal Council, reporting a Council Departmental conference, said:

"The conferences in almost every session faced frankly their personal attitudes toward men and women of different races—in business and social relations. Nor was the question of intermarriage evaded. That was considered at length. It was felt that some pioneer spirits should take advanced steps in that direction. But in doing so both parties to the marriage should realize that, in general they and their children would have to face many difficulties. After the discussion on intermarriage the group concluded that if the individuals concerned fully realize the difficulties involved, mixed marriages may be socially highly desirable."

## Federal Council Presidents

**DR. GEORGE A. BUTTRICK (1940)**—English-born; Emergency Peace Campaign speaker; signer, with many Federal Council leaders, of statement denouncing Catholic Church of Spain, and defending Communist regime of Spain. The statement, published at Communist Party printing establishment, is still sold (May, 1940) at Communist bookstores.

**REV. EDGAR DEWITT JONES (1937)**—Emergency Peace Campaign sponsor; co-signer, with several other Federal Council leaders, of the Booklet, "SPAIN", which sought to justify killing, by Communist-led firing squads, of priests and nuns in Spain. The document was sold in Communist bookstores and distributed free, by Amkino, official Soviet Union film agency, to promote Communist propaganda motion picture.

**REV. ALBERT W. BEAVEN (1938)**—Emergency Peace Campaign sponsor; signer, with 44 others, of National Religion and Labor Foundation (see Chart) letter to President Roosevelt, urging him to go farther to the LEFT and Socialize America. Letter said, in part: "We hold that there can be no recovery so long as the nation depends on palliative legislation inside the capitalist system".

**BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL (1933)**—See Chart for a few of his radical connections. His associations in left wing movements read like a Communist Party roll of honor.

**DR. IVAN LEE HOLT (1936)**—Emergency Peace Campaign sponsor; see Daily Worker article, on this page, for Dr. Holt's defense of Communists.

## "Build Here an Order Like in Soviet Union"

On the letterhead of the National Religion and Labor foundation (see Chart), and signed by an accredited executive, was this letter of Feb. 16, 1933:

"Instead of attacking Soviet Russia, we are anxious to appreciate the contributions which it has made and, at the same time, build here in this section of the world an order that has all the values of the one that is being created in the Soviet Union, without sacrifice of other important values."

The names of many officers and members, of the Federal Council of Churches, appeared on the letterhead.

## Federal Council Sex Manual

"A crowning achievement of the Federal Council controlling group along the line of preparing the way for atheistic communism."

Thus, did Gen. Amos A. Fries indict a 67-page pamphlet "Issued under the auspices of the Conference on Preparation for Marriage and Homemaking, instituted by the Federal Council of Churches" and entitled: *Young People's Relationships*.

This filthy and revolting discussion of sex relationships, which was offered as a "Manual for Leaders" of "young people between the ages of 16 and 19", was written by the Rev. B. S. Winchester, of the Federal Council of Churches. Its early editions also carried the names of Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert and Dr. Worth M. Tippy on the flyleaf.

The Sunday School Times (Philadelphia) of August 13, 1932, editorially discussed the pamphlet, quoted from its pages, and added:

"Many other statements in this sixty-seven page book, 'Young People's Relationships', are so vile that The Sunday School Times would not be willing to print them. Yet the Federal Council of Churches places its imprimatur on the book by having it published under its own auspices . . .

## A MESSAGE!

*Free Christian America—the Christian Church, and the Christian Home—must unite and renew their faith in the God of our fathers, and give courageous, undivided allegiance to our cherished institutions and ideals—that this nation may be preserved—that it shall not perish from the face of the earth.*

*We commend this chart to the American people, and particularly to members of our Protestant Churches who, for lack of knowledge, or on grounds of expediency, have been giving aid and comfort to zealots having fantastic schemes for regimenting the Church, the Home and the Government, in the name of "a new Social Order".*

*Our fervent prayer is for a revival of Americanism, and a return to Religion and Righteousness.*

AMERICAN WOMEN  
AGAINST  
COMMUNISM, INC.

52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York

"REVOLUTION IS BUT THOUGHT CARRIED INTO ACTION"

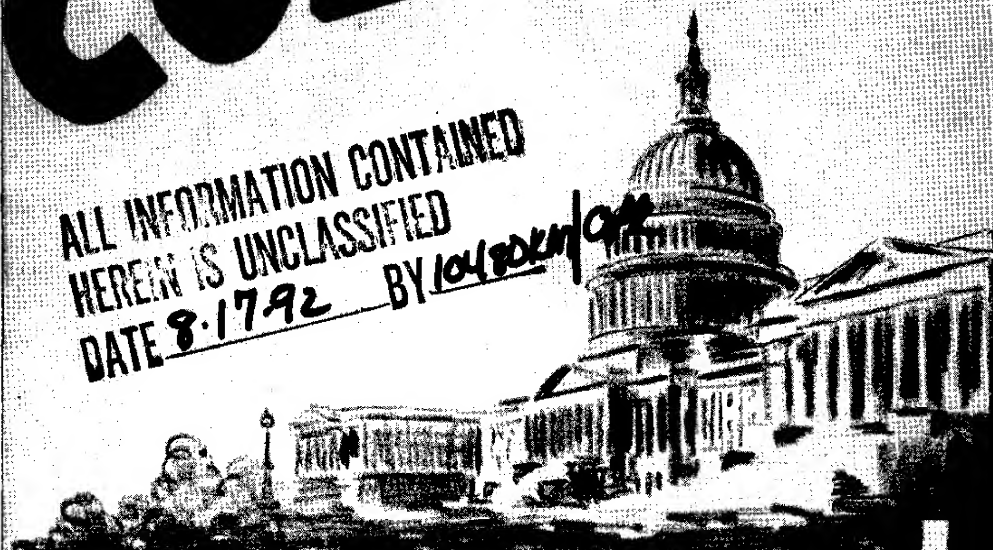
EMMA GOLDMAN, Famous Anarchist

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# THE FIFTH COLUMN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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## in WASHINGTON!

**Reds on YOUR government's payroll**

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Dedicated to  
the Leader of \*my Party

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

*in appreciation of his vigorous denunciation of the "Fifth Column" in America, and with the sincere hope that the factual highlights herein will help him discover the "borers—from within" his own official household, before it is too late.*

*\*In 1933-34 Mr. Kamp was executive Vice-President of the Richard J. Wagner Democratic Association in the Democratic stronghold of the nation, Senator Robert F. Wagner's district. In September 1933, he was named Secretary of the General Committee of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Democratic Organization, a designation which, however, he was unable to accept.*

*An editor of newspapers and magazines, and for more than twenty years a student of subversive movements, he writes with authority. Among others, he is the author of "The HELL of HERRIN . . . Rages Again", and "JOIN THE CIO . . . and help build a Soviet America".*

# The FIFTH COLUMN

IN WASHINGTON!

By  
Joseph P. Kamp

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## CONTENTS

PART	PAGE
I. "an amazing conglomeration"	5
II. "build a Workers' Republic"	11
III. "names too BIG for release"	21
IV. "most dangerous man in the Government"	29

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# AMERICA'S FIFTH COLUMN

## List No. I

	<i>Page</i>
ROBERT M. LOVETT <i>Secretary of the Virgin Islands</i>	11, 12
ROBERT H. JACKSON <i>Attorney General</i>	13, 14
O. JOHN ROGGE <i>Assistant Attorney General</i>	14
THOMAS R. AMLIE <i>Special Assistant Attorney General</i>	14, 15
HAROLD L. ICKES <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	6, 7, 16, 18
PAUL SIFTON <i>Assistant to Secretary, Department of Interior</i>	16
FRANCES PERKINS <i>Secretary of Labor</i>	16, 18
SIDNEY HILLMAN <i>Member, President's National Defense Council</i>	17
DAVID SAPOSS <i>Chief Economist, National Labor Relations Board</i>	17
EDWIN S. SMITH <i>Member, National Labor Relations Board</i>	17, 18
LELAND OLDS <i>Chairman, Federal Power Commission</i>	18
HARRY E. LAMBERTSON <i>Assistant General Counsel, Rural Elect. Administration</i>	20
AUBREY WILLIAMS <i>Administrator, National Youth Administration</i>	29, 30, 31
MAURICE MANDELL <i>National Project Administrator, NYA</i>	31
HILDA SMITH <i>Federal Specialist of Workers' Education, WPA</i>	31, 32
JAMES H. DOLSON, using the alias "Franklin D. Roosevelt" <i>Instructor, Workers' Education, WPA</i>	32
And 562 others listed	23, 24, 25, 26, 27



## PART I.

### "an amazing conglomeration"

Not so long ago Congressman Martin Dies, a good American, was being given a vicious going-over and a verbal kicking-around because, in simple honesty, he had dared to tell the truth about disloyal and un-American forces secretly at work undermining and threatening to destroy our institutions of society and government.

This "Red-baiting", as it was called, was considered to be even more disreputable than horse stealing, and many, including the President and members of the Cabinet, were loud with their abuse and ridicule.

Today, however, it is quite in fashion to be bluntly outspoken in criticizing the subversive activities of the Fifth Column. It seems that everybody is doing it in a general way, with President Roosevelt's denunciation, perhaps, the most vigorous of all.

At long last, after twenty years of apathy and inaction, a lot of people have apparently awakened and are threatening to "do something" about our "enemies within."

But there's something wrong. We are not getting anywhere. Although countless thousands of patriotic leaders and a smattering of Government officials have laid down a withering barrage of invective, lasting weeks on end, there still hasn't been a single casualty. In fact, no one, as yet, has laid hands on, or even pointed a finger at a real, live, honest-to-goodness member of the Fifth Column.

And that's not because our good patriots haven't been willing and alert. One organization announced some weeks ago that it would have 1,000,000 rifle-toting mothers mobilized by July 1st, prepared to shoot on sight. The newspapers did report that one fellow had been shot

as a Fifth Column suspect, but the suspicion turned out to be a mistake. Fortunately, the man will recover.

The Lions, a luncheon club, in cooperation with the F. B. I., assigned its 140,000 members to the task of checkmating the 140,000 Communists which J. Edgar Hoover's assistant, Mr. Clegg, believes are part of the Fifth Column.

In fact, thousands of organizations have already been formed to handle the situation on a local, state-wide and national basis. California, in keeping with its reputation, already has two fast-growing groups, an anti-Fifth Column Committee of the Associated Farmers and Erase-the-Fifth-Column, Inc.

Dr. Frank Bohn, who was a conspicuous Red twenty years ago, is organizing German-Americans and Italian-Americans to help stamp out the Fifth Column. "We will be in a position", he says, "to ferret out the men and women who are active in Nazi and Fascist circles and will deliver them to Government agencies." Why Communists are being slighted, is not explained.

Even Jeff Davis, "King of the Hoboes", decided that the "Knights of the road" should do their part, with the result that "800,000 Jungle Bulls" have their "eyes and ears open." They are under the command of "One-eye" Connolly, the famous gate-crasher whose phenomenal ability should get him into the most inaccessible hide-aways of the subversive elements—if only "One-Eye" knew what a disloyal Fifth Columnite looks like.

Believe it or not that problem has been solved. At least, according to a special dispatch from Washington to the New York Daily Mirror on June 20, an inventor has been haunting the Patent Office seeking to establish first claim to "a device which could be installed at strategic points and when a Fifth Columnist came along with a concealed map, the machine would sound an alarm." It is probably done with mirrors.

Of course, a lot of these activities are utterly foolish, and many of the newest crop of Hitler-haters and Stalin-baiters don't know what it's all about. Trained soldiers in the real Fifth Column are far too clever either voluntarily to disclose their identities or to fall into traps set by inexperienced enthusiasts.

It is nonsense to expect effective uncovering of the Fifth Column by amateurs who may have an axe to grind, or who may be in sympathy with one or the other segment of the Fifth Column. The disloyal, anti-American acts of the Nazis, the Fascists and the Communists are equally dangerous, and it should not be overlooked that many of the smartest Fifth Columnites and their friends will camouflage themselves by conspicuous activity in anti-Fifth Column movements and by loud-mouthed denunciation of Fifth Columnites.

Some attempts to get in step with public opinion, have bordered on the fantastic. Secretary Ickes, for example, took a "white-wash" bath. "To protect the Government and my staff from false and hys-

terical charges", he sent a memo (it was as simple as that) to all Interior Department employees asking if they were members of any political organization or party advocating the "overthrow of our Constitutional form of government?"

Can anyone believe that "Honest Harold" was naive enough to expect that Communist and Nazi spies and saboteurs would identify themselves and step right up to be fired? He knows better than that, so why this absurd gesture?

Secretary Ickes' anxiety and precaution could be explained, no doubt, by the answer to a riddle which has been making the rounds. "Is there any difference between the Communists and the Nazis?", is the question. "Oh, yes," comes the response, "the Communists have Government jobs!"

This might be discounted as rather lame Republican humor but for the fact, it is recalled, that members of the Dies Committee have repeatedly charged that Reds are on the government payroll, while Congressman Noah Mason, a member of the Committee, went even further to say that "Communists occupy key positions."

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Woodrow Wilson, speaking at a meeting of the General Society of Colonial Wars, and in the presence of official representatives of seven foreign governments, recently declared:

"In Europe, the Fifth Column is in disguise. *With us, the Fifth Column is in office.*"

Influenced, unquestionably, by so much Fifth Column publicity, Congress finally took notice. A little befuddled, perhaps, but acting on the theory that "there ought to be a law," legislative steps were taken to keep Communist Party and Nazi Bund members off the Federal payroll and WPA and to bar them from employment in interstate commerce. It's a great idea, if it works.

Of course, it won't work. Proving membership in subversive organizations is in most cases impossible. Besides, the most dangerous Fifth Columnites don't openly belong to either the Communist party or the Bund — not now.

Considering all this, a reasonable explanation of Secretary Ickes' personal concern was a pointed reference by his "friendly enemy" General Hugh Johnson, who wrote in his column:

*"Our danger is not enlisted Communist partisans. Our danger is crackpots in high official positions who scorn any Soviet connections and are scorned by them, but who harbor Communistic purposes and call them 'liberal'."*

General Johnson hits the nail right on the head. The most

treacherous of the Fifth Columnites are not those who can easily be identified as Nazis or Communists. Public officials in positions of power and influence who, while hiding under a cloak of loyalty and respectability, sympathize with and abet major Fifth Column aims, are far more dangerous than Red-flag-waving, revolution-ranting Communists or Hitler-belling Nazis.

Now, if these things are so — and they are — it follows that the American people, in order to protect themselves and their country from the forces of disorder, unrest, and revolution, will have to know who are these members of the Fifth Column, what is their ultimate objective, and how are they attempting to achieve it.

Immediately after the President gave the Fifth Column a good dressing down, the working press asked him "who are some of the Fifth Column?" The President didn't know. He referred them to the Dies Committee.

Now, the Dies Committee had their collective fingers burned once, when they made public a list of 563 government employees who were members of a Communist "front" organization. They remembered that the President called it a "sordid procedure," so just now they're not saying anything.

Accordingly, due to the lack of official information, the following will be of interest:

The Fifth Column in America is made up of an amazing conglomeration of radicals who believe in a hundred different variations of the Marxian philosophy. (There are a dozen different brands of Communism, while Nazism, officially called National Socialism, is a variant of Italian Fascism, but all stem from Marx).

Every Fifth Columnite is working for some sort of a collectivist society. Some may be demanding "a workers' government," or "a new social order." Others want either "production for use and not for profit," "industrial democracy" or "democratic collectivism." All believe in "the class struggle" and "the class war." All howl for "civil liberties" — for traitors.

Invariably they sail under false colors and masquerade as "humanitarians," "liberals," "new deal" Democrats and "progressive" Republicans. They are found in every walk in life. Some are social workers, trade union leaders, teachers, clergymen. In common, all of them believe that the Constitution is an outmoded "class" document, and that Capitalism has failed.

Collectively they despise the American system of society and government with its provisions for free enterprise, private property and individual liberty.

They are determined, at all costs, that the Constitution must be destroyed and the United States Government overthrown.

Then they propose to establish a Communazi dictatorship for America.

To accomplish this they are willing and ready, as Lenin advised his American disciples, to make "any and every sacrifice, and even if necessary, to practice trickery, to employ cunning, and to resort to illegal methods—to sometimes even overlook or conceal the truth—and by every and all means carry on the work of Communism."

Already they have power and influence among the negroes and relief workers, in the churches, in schools and colleges, in labor and industry, in the Army and Navy, and in the Government itself, where they are using the taxpayers' money, together with the prestige and facilities of the Government to further their subversive conspiracy against the American people.

## PART II.

### **"build a Workers' Republic"**

America's major concern, at the moment, is National Defense. No one can tell for certain how soon we shall have to be in a position to defend ourselves. The plans that are now being made and carried forward are of the utmost importance to every American. Nothing must be permitted to interfere with a rapid expansion of our military, naval and air forces.

Naturally, the Fifth Column will not ignore a real united, patriotic effort in this connection. Attempts will be made to sabotage the program on a thousand fronts, while the campaign for revolution will continue apace.

In view of this, Fifth Columnites in strategic positions must be discovered and identified without delay.

Students of the contemporary war scene are agreed that if any attempt is made to invade the Western Hemisphere it will be as a result of a dispute over French, Dutch and British possessions, including the Guianas, Honduras, Jamaica and the Bahamas.

It is significant that in the very center of this prospective battle area the United States owns the Virgin Islands.

And most amazing of all, is the fact that the major Government official in charge of the Islands is the man whose name is first on America's Fifth Column list, Robert Morss Lovett.

**Professor Lovett, appointed as Secretary of the Virgin Islands by President Roosevelt on May 4th, 1939, has done more for the cause of revolution on this continent than any dozen of the best of Stalin's stooges put together.**

During the past twenty years he has played a prominent role in al-

most every active Red organization of consequence. He was one of the four incorporators of the Garland Fund, which provided more than \$2,000,000 for all sorts of Communist, Socialist, Anarchist and I. W. W. organizations and enterprises. In 1922 he founded and headed the Federated Press League which, through its news service, supplied good Red propaganda to most of the 600 daily, weekly and monthly magazines and newspapers published by the Communist movement in America.

He was a member of the National Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union; a Vice Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy, most successful of the Communist "front" organizations; a sponsor of the Communists' Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, which sent American youths to fight and die for Red Spain, and a National Committeeman of the American Civil Liberties Union which, according to a Committee of Congress, is "closely affiliated with the Communist movement."

It would be an endless task to set down a complete list of the pink and red and scarlet organizations and movements with which Professor Lovett has been connected, but no brief sketch of his Communist associations would be adequate without including the League for Industrial Democracy which he helped to found, and which he headed for some 35 years.

The League's rallying cry is "education towards a new social order based on production for use and not for profit," which is a polite way of describing Communism. In fact Lovett's League is so close to the Communist movement that its youth and unemployment sections have long since merged with Stalin's legions.

Being appointed to high public office hasn't changed Comrade Lovett much. A month after taking his oath he was back on the job sowing seeds of revolt in Buffalo, publicly denouncing the "vested interests" and charging that the police, deputy sheriffs and the courts were "hostile forces" against freedom of speech.

If anything, Lovett is a little more arrogant and cocksure. Just four months after assuming office he signed an open letter in the magazine "Soviet Russia Today" calling for "closer cooperation with the Soviet Union." On March 18th last, he was in the public prints championing the Communists again. Each time he signed himself "Governor" of the Virgin Islands. Without consulting either Congress or the President, he just promoted himself.

What will "Governor" Lovett do if war comes? "I shall take no part myself and shall do my best to defend others who take a similar stand," is his official pronouncement.

Now, while the spectacle of a top-flight Red in charge of what might well be the nation's most important outpost, is disturbing, some

people might be reassured with the thought that the Department of Justice will take the necessary steps, at the proper time.

It is true Attorney General Jackson announced that his department was working effectively and zealously to combat Fifth Column activities. But he emphasized that there would be no general campaign or drive, and he virtually promised to handle suspects "with kid gloves"—all in the name of civil liberties. Now the Attorney General condemns the bill to deport Communist Harry Bridges.

Mr. Jackson's attitude recalls to mind that Senator Styles Bridges, back in April, asked if the Attorney General was "on a sit-down strike" against justice and against putting Communists in jail.

Senator Bridges pointed out that on February 15th, Attorney General Jackson ordered the United States Attorney at Detroit to dismiss indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury against 16 Communists accused of recruiting American boys into the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to fight with the Red forces in Spain.

Senator Bridges asked: "Why were these cases dropped? What influence was used on Jackson to get these cases dismissed? Are Communists to be treated as being above the law?"

The Senator also reminded that Attorney General Murphy had announced in January that the Department of Justice had all sorts of evidence of sabotage by foreign agents in airplane, munitions and automobile factories. It was understood, he said, that big indictments were coming. About this time Mr. Murphy was elevated to the Supreme Court and Mr. Jackson succeeded him.

"Then there were rumors," said Senator Bridges, "that some high personages in the Government were trying to prevent these indictments. Well, the Grand Jury quietly folded up last week without returning an indictment."

The New Hampshire Senator pointedly implied that the reason for all this was the Left Wing sympathies of Mr. Jackson and his closeness to Tommy Corcoran and Benny Cohen.

A more tangible indication as to where Mr. Jackson's sympathies lie is the fact that he was a sponsor of a parade by the Communist-bred Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and more recently, that he made a public appearance as a friend and defender, at their Washington conference, of the Communist-controlled American Youth Congress, which gave him a seven-minute ovation.

Still more light on Mr. Jackson's attitude is given in the February 12th issue of "Newsweek," which said:

"Robert Jackson, as new Attorney General, is insisting privately that he won't use (or permit) the Justice Department to hound

minority groups because of their political opinions.

"He says the law will be enforced (sic), but he feels there's a wide gulf between so-called moral responsibility for inciting hatred and actual legal responsibility for incitement to riot or insurrection."

Indeed! — a real distinction that the "comrades" will appreciate.

But even when the law is clear, as it was in the Lincoln Brigade case, the Attorney General found a convenient "out."

"These indictments," his statement said, "present to the department the dilemma of either discontinuing these cases or entering upon a vastly broadened campaign of prosecution."

Inasmuch as it is pretty certain that any real effort against the Fifth Column will result, of necessity, in a broad campaign of prosecution, it can readily be seen that Mr. Jackson will be confronted by another dilemma.

Those trusting souls who might expect a more realistic and patriotic attitude from other high officials in the Justice Department are also facing a dilemma, because there is evidence that Mr. Jackson's principal assistants are probably not in disagreement with his views.

O. John Rogge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of curbing un-American propaganda and subversive activities, made such a good speech at a "civil liberties emergency conference" staged by some 14 Red "front" organizations last October, that Morris Ernst, of the American Civil Liberties Union, declared, to this gathering of assorted radicals and Communists: **"As long as we have John Rogge in the Department of Justice in Washington, we are safe."** Immediately following this declaration, from the same platform and in Rogge's presence, Earl Browder launched the drive to keep the Communist Party from being outlawed and sounded a warning that any prosecution of Communists would be the entering wedge to revolution.

Rogge was involved in the Lincoln Brigade matter even before the indictments were voted. When he first learned of the investigation he instructed U. S. Attorney John C. Lehr, at Detroit, to drop the inquiry. His order was finally countermanded by Brien McMahon, then Assistant Attorney General.

Rogge was responsible, too, for the lack of indictments by the Washington Grand Jury that Senator Bridges was curious about. For instance, despite the fact that The Daily Worker and The New Masses, both Communist publications, had given false information under oath to the postal authorities, they were not prosecuted. Rogge announced that "corrected postal statements were received."

Also, following in the footsteps of his boss, Rogge made a speech to the American Youth Congress.

Another aide, Special Assistant Attorney General Thomas R. Am-

lie, was not only an officer of the American Youth Congress, but he endorsed the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and his brother even enlisted to fight for Communism in Spain. Amlie is a member of the National Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union, and in 1934 signed the call along with Earl Browder and William Z. Foster, for this Russian outfit's National convention.

As a good Fifth Columnite, Amlie believes in "scrapping our Constitution" because "the end of the profit system is at hand." He says, "the only practicable policy for the United States is one aimed at a fundamental revision of the present social order on broad collectivist principles."

"Capitalism cannot be saved," he declares, "it is not worth saving." He advocates:

"1. A change in government.

"2. Confiscation of wealth by taxation.

"3. Government ownership of all industry, business and every operation, with practical confiscation of all productive private property."

"Very frankly," he adds, "I do not believe that the change will be brought about by orderly constitutional means."

When Amlie was nominated for a place on the Interstate Commerce Commission, by President Roosevelt early in 1939, there was quite a wave of protest. From his own state, the Wisconsin Legislature sent a resolution to the Senate advising against ratification, for the reason that Amlie "was a Communist." In the face of unyielding opposition, F. D. R. withdrew the nomination but a few weeks later placed Amlie in this Justice Department berth. Here he didn't need to be approved, and he's in good company.

It should be said, at this juncture, that no criticism can be made of the excellent work being done by J. Edgar Hoover and his Federal Bureau of Investigation, but, nevertheless, it must be remembered that Mr. Hoover is a subordinate of the Attorney General. The F.B.I., by itself, is helpless. The Justice Department can ignore or nullify the results of any investigation, just as it did in the Lincoln Brigade matter, where indictments were handed down after an 18 months inquiry by the F.B.I.

Mr. Hoover's helplessness was dramatized just a few months ago when he complained to a Congressional Committee that he was under orders to appoint Communists to his staff unless he could show some other disqualification besides "political beliefs."

It is very evident, in the face of all this, that if the Fifth Column is to be successfully combatted, those who are concerned will have to look elsewhere — beyond the Department of Justice.

This leads to the question: Can the important national figures in and out of the Cabinet, selected by the President and entrusted with essential National Defense duties, successfully cope with the Fifth Column in their respective departments and spheres of authority? Maybe in some cases.

Harold Ickes and his Department of the Interior will, by the very nature of the defense program, occupy a key position. Already the Secretary has named a seven man Defense Resources Committee to coordinate the activities of his staff. However, after several long months, Mr. Ickes has still failed to purge his department of the 35 Fifth Columnites who were named by the Dies Committee.

Ickes is actually in a position where he ought to purge himself. Earl Browder in his appearance before the Dies Committee named Ickes as having been a speaker before an important Communist "transmission belt" organization. The fact is that Harold has been the honored guest and speaker before six of the Redest of the Red movements. He's even Honorary National Chairman of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, which the Dies Committee branded as a "front organization of the Communist Party."

Consider this, too: the Interior Secretary's "good right arm" and assistant, Paul Sifton, is just about as "left" as they come. He's a real Moscow Revolutionist. How he's going to fit into a war program is a question, for he's a violent pacifist of the Marxian school.

When the Communists, on orders from the Kremlin, set up the American League Against War and Fascism, Paul Sifton played a prominent role. In the first issue of the official organ he wrote an anti-war piece under the title "Uncle Sam Wants You!"

In brutally frank language Sifton advised the "comrades" how to respond to the representatives of Uncle Sam;

"Tell them to go to hell," he wrote. "The whole capitalist shell game can sink and be damned. Don't let them tie you up with their bull about patriotism. Tell them we've got another war on . . . a war to establish a workers' government."

Madam Perkins, whose Department of Labor is supposed to iron out personnel difficulties arising during the defense drive, at least while she was a member of the Socialist Party, likewise felt it desirable to establish a "workers' government." She belonged to the Womens' Trade Union League which, according to a document seized by government agents in 1922, was considered as part of the open and legal machinery of the then illegal Communist Party of America.

In later years Miss Perkins has been chiefly noted for her long fight on behalf of the notorious alien Communist, Harry Bridges, and the

eventual "white-washing" she arranged for him. Several months ago the Dies Committee made public the names of 56 Labor Department employees who were members of a Communist "front," but so far not a single one has been dismissed. Being responsible for the deportation of one (just one) single, solitary Communist during 1939 is Madam Secretary's record.

To work with Miss Perkins on the defense program, President Roosevelt appointed Sidney Hillman, who, since he came to this country from Russia in 1907, has been trying his best to establish a "workers' government." Back in 1914 he became so outspoken in his revolutionary agitation that he was expelled from the American Federation of Labor. Today he is, without exception, the most powerful man in the Communist-dominated CIO.

In 1921 Hillman sent William Z. Foster to Moscow to represent his union at the Congress of the Red Trade Union International. (Today Foster is Chairman of the Communist Party). A short time later Hillman organized the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, raised a million dollars from American workers and sent it abroad to "aid in the rehabilitation of Russia." Samuel Gompers, then head of the A. F. of L., denounced Hillman as pro-Communist and called his money-raising activities a "Soviet scheme."

The Lusk Committee of the New York Legislature, after investigating Hillman's organization, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, reported that it "is in reality an industrial arm of the Socialist Party of America, working for the objects of that Party."

Earl Browder says: "The program of the Socialist Party and the program of the Communist Party have a common origin in the document known as the Communist Manifesto. There is no difference in final aim."

It can be well understood that Miss Perkins and Sidney Hillman will both be powerless to maintain peaceful labor relations in the defense industries without the cooperation of the National Labor Relations Board. David J. Saposs is the "brains" of the N.L.R.B. and together with Edwin S. Smith, they run the show.

By coincidence, no doubt, Dr. Saposs, is another agitator for a "workers' government." Strangely enough he was born in Russia, too, and, like Hillman, tried to sell his Red philosophies through the trade unions. Eventually he became the head of Brookwood Labor College, training school for agitators, which during the time of his incumbency was denounced by the American Federation of Labor as "Communitic."

As one of the organizers and a member of the Executive Committee of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, Dr. Saposs subscribed

to the description of its purpose which appears on its letterhead along with his name and reads:

*"It aims to inspire the workers to take control of industry and government, abolish the present capitalist system and build a workers' republic."*

He is also a member of Professor Robert Morss Lovett's League for Industrial Democracy and just before coming to Washington, Saposs was an instructor at the Socialist Rand School which was found guilty of espionage during the last war.

His "side-kick" Edwin S. Smith, member of the N.L.R.B., was not only exposed on the famous Dies list of 563 names, but, while in Mexico with John L. Lewis, in 1938, to attend a Congress of Workers "to promote Communism in the Western Hemisphere," was appointed a member of the presiding committee and named Secretary for the United States.

Next to labor, electric power is most important in the National Defense set-up. President Roosevelt recognized this fact when he requested Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, to check all of the nation's power sources and to work out plans to protect them against hostile acts.

Leland Olds is not a stranger to the Fifth Column, for during the early twenties he was the industrial editor for Federated Press, the Communist news agency, and prior to that was employed by the Communists' hero of the hour, John L. Lewis.

In recent years Olds has, quite often, been a speaker for the League for Industrial Democracy. Now, he's taking his Communism sugar-coated — a little different from the days when he was a member of the People's Freedom Union, composed of anarchists and revolutionary socialists.

Does all of this mean anything? Unfortunately, too many people will continue to say "it can't happen here," and let it go at that. Others, ignoring Marx and Browder, will proclaim loudly that the Socialists are just nice people interested in public ownership. They will tell you that the Communists "Can't be so bad since the Communist Party is on the ballot and Earl Browder gets free time on the radio."

But let them beware. And let Madam Perkins, Secretary Ickes and President Roosevelt know what is in store. Let the rest of us wake up and see what our Red friends plan for us. Their blueprint for the new Revolution in America is contained in an illuminating document written just 17 days after President Roosevelt concluded the accord granting recognition to Soviet Russia. The author, Dr. Moissaye J. Olgin, one

of America's leading Communists, described the overthrow of our government in these words:

*"Workers stop work, many of them seize arms by attacking arsenals. Many had armed themselves before as the struggles sharpened. Street fights become frequent. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the workers organize Revolutionary Committees to be in command of the uprising. There are battles in the principal cities. Barricades are built and defended. The workers' fighting has a decisive influence with the soldiers, the workers and the marines."*

*"The movement among the soldiers and marines spreads. Capitalism is losing its strongest weapon, the army. The police as a rule continue fighting, but they are soon silenced and made to flee by the united revolutionary forces of workers and soldiers. The revolution is victorious."*

*"Armed workers and soldiers and marines seize the principal government offices, invade the residences of the President and his cabinet members, arrest them, declare the old regime abolished, establish their own power, the power of the workers and farmers."*



### PART III.

#### "names too BIG for release"

The Fifth Column has its agents, its dupes and its stooges in every government Department and Agency of any consequence. The National Defense Program will, of necessity, have to depend for its success, in a greater or lesser degree, on most of these self-same Departments and Agencies. It is obvious then, that just as long as these Red elements continue to remain in the government service, they constitute a danger spot inimical to the nation's best interest.

It has been common knowledge for many months that this situation prevailed. And more than that, the names of hundreds of government employees with Red ties have been publicly known. It is to the everlasting disgrace of those in authority that even to this day not a single step has been taken to eliminate them from the public payroll.

In the early days of the Dies investigation, on August 20, 1938, to be exact, Professor J. B. Matthews began his amazing testimony as a witness before the Committee. Dr. Matthews, for many years, was one of Moscow's most valued dupes in the United States. Having seen the error of his ways, however, he offered to and did tell the Committee a story of Communist intrigue that was replete with surprises.

The main portion of his testimony, at this time, concerned the setting up, on orders from Moscow, of the American League Against War and Fascism, which later changed its name to the American League for Peace and Democracy, and just a few months ago, mainly as a result of Dr. Matthews' testimony, committed suicide.

The newspapers, naturally, placed the story on the front page of every paper in the country and every Tom, Dick and Harry from that day forward knew that the American League was a Communist

organization. When January rolled around and the Dies Committee issued its report, public notice was again called to this organization, and subsequently, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, testified before the Committee that it was a "transmission belt for Communist propaganda."

When on October 25, 1939, a whole year later, the Dies Committee made public the names of the government employees who were members of just one chapter of the American League, headed by Harry E. Lamberton, assistant general counsel, Rural Electrification Administration, the Left elements let out a howl of anguish and deluged the Committee with vilification and abuse.

In answering the criticism, Congressman Dies said:

"The fact that these Government employees are members of a Communist front organization, and apparently CONTINUED THEIR MEMBERSHIP LONG AFTER THIS ORGANIZATION WAS EXPOSED AS BEING COMMUNISTIC, justified — in the Committee's opinion — the publication of this list."

In a further attempt to discredit the Committee and to make it appear that the names of innocent people had been included, a great deal was written and said about it being a "membership and mailing list" which was supposed to include the names of people who had simply made contributions to humanitarian relief funds sponsored by the American League. Congressman Jerry Voorhis, a member of the Committee, considered by many to be a real liberal and for a period the little white-haired boy of the radicals, proved his honesty and incurred the wrath of the Reds by insisting that the names disclosed constituted a "membership list."

The most revealing incident in connection with this whole affair, is set forth by Congressman Dies in the following words:

*"Mr. Lamberton, Chairman of the Washington branch (which is but a single unit of only ONE of 800 "Red Front" organizations), testified before the committee that there are 700 Government employees who are members. But the list we secured from him only contained the names of 563 Government employees.*

*"Can it be true that some of the names on that membership list were too BIG for release to the public?"*

It would be interesting to learn who some of these big names were. They must have been pretty big, because the list which was made public contained the names of some officials who were receiving as much as

\$10,000 a year. A few of the more important executives, together with their salaries, are:

<b>Department of Labor</b> MRS. NICOLI CIKOVSKY, \$3,800. CARROL DAUGHERTY, chief econ., \$7,000. ED J. FRUCHTMAN, atty., \$3,800. WM. M. HOAD, analyst, \$4,600. H. E. RILEY, asso. economist, \$3,500. JULIUS SCHLESINGER, hearings attorney, \$3,800. DALLAS SMYTHE, economist, \$4,600. E. L. WARREN, economist, \$4,600. GEO. S. WHEELER, economist, \$4,600. HELEN WOOD, director, \$4,600. CRAIG VINCENT, supervisor, \$4,000.	<b>Department of Agriculture</b> MORDECAI EZEKIEL, director AAA, \$8,000. ROBERT MARSHALL, administration officer, forest service, \$3,800. CHARLOTTE CHATFIELD, \$4,000. AGNES CHASE, botanist, \$4,600. FRANK BERNARD, silvaculturist, \$4,800. MARCUS J. GOLDMAN, scientist, \$4,000. A. C. HOFFMAN, economist, \$4,000. THOMAS E. HOWARD, senior administration officer, \$4,600. IRVING MILLER, architect, \$3,800. THEODORE NORMAN, economist, \$3,800. HORACE TRUESDELL, analyst, \$3,800. HARVEY VAUGHN, administration officer, \$3,800.
<b>Howard University</b> RUSSEL A. DIXON, dean of College of Dentistry, \$4,250.	<b>National Labor Relations Board</b> LYLE COOPER, clerk and economist, \$4,600. BERTRAM EDISES, attorney, \$4,200. JOSEPH FORER, office attorney, \$3,500. JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, senior office attorney, \$4,200. HENRY W. LEHMAN, attorney, div. econ. res., \$3,600. D. B. McCALMONT, Jr., attorney, \$3,900. STANLEY MORRIS, attorney, \$4,600. NATHAN WITT, attorney, \$4,200. ALLEN HEALD, attorney, \$4,200.
<b>Railroad Retirement Board</b> BERTHA BLAIR, economist, \$3,600. SAMUEL KARP, clerk, \$3,800. MILTON KRAMER, prin. attorney, \$6,800. CHARLES BRAGMAN, State analyst, \$4,000. ARTHUR WUBNIG, economist, \$4,600.	<b>Securities &amp; Exchange Commission</b> E. D. KENNEDY, assistant supervisor, \$6,000. SIGMUND TIMBERG, attorney, \$5,200. L. C. VASS, statistical expert, \$5,400. MILTON COHEN, attorney, \$4,600. JAMES GORHAM, \$3,600. WILLIAM S. B. LACY, economist, \$3,800.
<b>Justice Department</b> DANIEL MARGOLIES, attorney, \$3,800. JOHN W. PORTER, special attorney, \$4,200. ED. J. FIRST, attorney, \$3,800.	<b>Social Security Board</b> IVAN ASSAY, administrative adviser, \$5,000. MERRILL G. MURRAY, director analysis division, \$7,000. JOEL GORDON, chief financial research statistics, \$4,200. CONRAD SEITZ, attorney, \$4,800.
<b>Rural Electrification Administration</b> FOSTER ADAMS, chief res. stat., \$5,400. LOUIS J. ALTKRUG, attorney, \$4,400. ALFRED S. BERG, lawyer, \$4,400. KENDALL FOSS, div. director, \$4,300. WARD B. FREEMAN, co-ordinator, \$6,000. S. R. GAMER, attorney, \$5,500. LOUIS GORRIN, attorney, \$4,800. MERCER JOHNSON, div. director, \$4,200. HARRY LAMBERTON, lawyer, \$6,000. ALLEN MOORE, lawyer, \$6,000. T. E. O'CALLAHAN, public relations counsel, \$8,000. LAWRENCE POTAMKIN, attorney, \$4,000. FRANKLIN WOOD, attorney, \$5,400.	<b>Library of Congress</b> F. A. BLOSSOM, \$3,500. D. J. HATKIN, \$4,600.
<b>Department of Commerce</b> JOHN EISINGER, examiner, \$3,500. ROBT. R. NATHAN, spl. agent, \$4,600.	<b>Works Progress Administration</b> BENJAMIN A. BOTKIN, doctor editor, \$3,600. LINCOLN FAIRLEY, senior economist, \$4,600. ERNESTINE FRIEDMAN, assistant works project, \$3,800. ARTHUR GOLDSCHMIDT, architect, \$4,000. ELLA KETCHIN, adm. asst., \$3,600. ARTHUR STEIN, assoc. stat., \$3,600.
<b>Interstate Commerce Commission</b> MRS. OGDEN KELLEY, Senate Comm. lawyer, \$3,600.	<b>Federal Power Commission</b> GEORGE SLAFF, attorney, \$5,200.
<b>Federal Housing Administration</b> ALEXANDER KNOWLTON, consultant and architect, \$3,500.	
<b>Maritime Labor Board</b> JOHN H. CAMPBELL, engineer marine (piping), \$3,800. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, economist, \$5,600.	
<b>U. S. Tariff Commission</b> ALLAN BUCHANAN, economist, \$4,400.	
<b>Federal Trade Commission</b> CHARLES S. COX, attorney, \$3,800.	

## THE COMPLETE LIST FOLLOWS:

### WORKS PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

Botkin, Benjamin A.—doctor, editor.  
Bracken, Thomas E.—clerk, assistant attorney.  
Brown, Malcolm—associate social economist.  
Butler, Tansel.  
Carter, Lucille.  
Collins, Hugh R.—artist.  
Crawford, Ruth—senior editorial clerk.  
Decker, Kenneth—resident assistant, principal statistician, clerk.  
Eddlestone, Esta M.  
Fairley, Lincoln—senior economist.  
Ferguson, Dutton—special assistant, senior clerk.  
Fox, Carol.  
Franklin, Charles A.  
Friedman, Ernestine—assistant works projects.  
Gaines, Janet—secretary.  
Ginsburg, Sarah—economist.  
Goldschmidt, Arthur—architect.  
Holmes, Mr. or Mrs.  
Eugene (Margaret Cardona).  
Holmes, Marie—interviewer.  
Jenkinson, Bruce—associate social economist.  
Jenkinson, Frieda—junior administration assistant.  
Ketchin, Ella—administration assistant.  
Kistin, Marcel S.—clerk, principal statistician.  
Landau, Ethel.  
Lowenstein, Fred—senior editorial assistant.  
Newmark, Immanuel—editor.  
November, Harold.  
Quinn, Mr. or Mrs. Walter.  
Rapke, Eva—clerk.  
Redisch, Dorothy—senior statistician, clerk.  
Richter, Irving—resident assistant.  
Roberts, Glauca B.—editorial assistant.  
Rogg, N. H.—library relations specialist.  
Smith, Elide—director.  
Stein, Arthur—associate statistician.  
Taylor, L. M. Jr.—statistician.  
West, Harriet M.—stenographer.  
Wright, Jean—Clerk and stenographer.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Adams, Charles W.—clerk.  
Addicks, Allen—expert account examiner.  
Anderson, Edna O.—stenographer.  
Arner, D. Virginia—clerk.  
Blitsman, Samuel—clerk.  
Cohen, Milton—attorney.  
Crystal, Daniel—copy reader.  
Currie, Warren G.—statistician.  
Drexler, Milton—clerk.  
Gates, Charles C.—clerk.  
Gewirtz, Paul—statistician.  
Gold, Mollie—statistician.  
Gorham, James.  
Greenblatt, Ethel—clerk.  
Johnson, Maj. Campbell.  
Koenigsberg, Sam—attorney.  
Kennedy, E. D.—assistant supervisor.  
Lacy, William S. B.—economist.  
Loomis, Donald H.—lawyer.  
Naigles, M. H.—statistician.  
Pollack, Melvin—copy reader.  
Timberg, Sigmund—attorney.  
Vase, L. C.—statistical expert.  
Wolpe, Joseph—examiner.  
Borri, Russell H.—clerk.  
Brotman, Oscar—clerk.  
Vibber, Mrs. Alfred.

### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Allister, Becky.  
Appleman, Adolph—statistician clerk.  
Assy, Ivan—administrative adviser.  
Auerbach, Esther—analyst.  
Baynard, Sophie—clerk.  
Berg, Ida V.—confidential clerk.  
Bernstein, Arthur—analyst.  
Boyd, Helen M.—attorney.  
Brotman, Herman—statistician.  
Carlstadt, Clifford—file clerk.  
Cohen, Frieda—stenographer.  
Draiser, Abe M.—mail clerk.  
Farnum, Isabelle T.—chief secretary.

Federman, David—statistician.  
Fichandler, Thomas C.—statistician.  
Fondillar, Abe—clerk.  
Fooper, Michael S.—analyst.  
Freedman, Nathan—clerk.  
Friedman, Mrs. Morton—file clerk.  
Gail, Alexander—analyst.  
Garfield, Robert—clerk.  
Goldberg, Clara—clerk.  
Gordon, Joel—chief financial reference secretary.  
Greene, Frances—junior stenographer.  
Gruber, Herman—statistician.  
Holstein, Elwood—administrative assistant.  
Israeli, Oliva J.—analyst.  
Johnson, Glenn—adviser.  
Kaplan, Harry—proofreader.  
Ladimer, Irving—analyst.  
Lobell, Nathan D.—attorney.  
Lope, Charles—bureau research statistician.  
Malkin, Leon—auditing clerk.  
Medvin, Norman—statistical clerk.  
Mellman, Zelta—junior stenographer.  
Montalbano, Michael—messenger.  
Murray, Merrill G.—director, analyst, division.  
Mushkin, Selma—economist.  
Needleman, Rae L.  
O'Brien, Helen C.—stenographer, clerk.  
Reid, Conrad—attorney.  
Reno, Philip—chief reference secretary.  
Rovin, Chas. B.—clerk, junior plan reviser.  
Russell, Stanley—clerk.  
Schmerler, Sam—representative labor relations.  
Schnick, Meyer—junior clerk, attorney.  
Scita, Peter.  
Shershefsky, Pauline.  
Siegel, Nathan—assistant messenger.  
Siler, Harry—clerk.  
Tenney, Ruth J.—stenographer.  
Turk, Charlotte R.—technical adviser.  
Urban, Martin—analyst.  
Von Elasingame, Odie.  
Wolfe, Ernest J.—instructor.  
Zeish, Leonard B.  
Zibit, Samuel—statistician.  
Charnow, John—research commission.

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Billings, Elden B.—assistant.  
Blossom, F. T.  
Cornelius, W. C.—assistant.  
Douglas, Henry H.  
Fang, C. Y.  
Garid, Charles A.—assistant.  
Haykin, D. J.  
Higgins, Dorothy I.—assistant.  
Kelley, Ogden.  
Lyons, Matt—clerk.  
Mazique, Mrs. Jewell R.—assistant.  
Plumb, Milton M. Jr.—messenger.  
Renfrow, Alice Lee—assistant.  
Van Casteel, Mary—assistant.  
Boswell, Paul.

### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Adams, Foster—chief resident statistician.  
Altkrug, Louis J.—attorney.  
Berg, Alfred S.—lawyer.  
Bray, Joseph W.—attorney.  
Broderick, Raymond—attorney.  
Carroll, Paul A.—mail clerk.  
Cohen, David—civil surveyor, engineer.  
Crain, Elmer—clerk.  
Ereza, Laura Fanny—stenographer.  
Farage, David—junior stenographer.  
Foss, Kendall—division director.  
Freeman, Ward B.—co-ordinator, engineer.  
Gamer, S. R.—attorney.  
Gerber, Albert B.  
Gilman, reda—reviewer.  
Gorin, Louis—attorney.  
Hertz, Edith Weil—lawyer.  
Herzog, Florence—stenographer.  
Hoyt, Austin—assistant attorney.  
Johnson, Mercer—division director.  
Judge, J. Emmet—assistant to engineering administrator.  
Kirschenbaum, Francis—legal secretary.  
Lamberton, Harry—lawyer.  
Lett, Robin W.—attorney.

Moore, Allen—lawyer.  
O'Callahan, T. E.—public relations counsel.  
Plotka, Norman L.—attorney.  
Potamkin, Lawrence—attorney.  
Rosenberg, Erna—clerk and stenographer.  
Skolnick, Myron—stenography.  
Walczak, Florence—clerk and typist.  
Walters, Allyn A.  
Weiss, Edith—clerk and stenographer.  
Winokur, Arnold—attorney.  
Wood, Franklin—attorney.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Abbott, Minnie—statistical clerk.  
Abelson, Milton—special agent.  
Akers, Mrs. Helen (L. G.)—clerk.  
Burnstein, Max H.—clerk.  
Eisinger, John—examiner.  
Endler, Abe S.—engineer.  
Gurewitz, C.—special agent.  
Greenspan, Martin.  
Levy, Sam—physicist.  
Millison, Ingrid—clerk.  
Nathan, Robert R.—special agent.  
Projector, Ted—scientist aid.  
Rimel, Irving—examiner's aid.  
Robertson, Jack—social analyst.  
Sheffer, Abner—junior patent examiner.  
Silverman, Ruth—agent.  
Vibber, Alfred W.—patent examiner.

### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Dutz, Mary—clerk.  
Cohen, Blanch N.—stenographer, rank, Marjorie—clerk.  
Heath, Florence B., Mrs.  
Jacobs, Morton I.—examiner clerk.  
Lockhart, Marvel L.—clerk.  
Osborne, Jerome B.—clerk.  
Rozenthal, Aaron.  
SeShoen, Hilding E.—file clerk.  
Wolman, Bertha—secretary.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Kelley, Ogden (Mrs.)—Senate committee lawyer.  
Kohn, Irene G.—typist.  
Liffander, Stanley W.—clerk.  
Rozenblum, Florence—stenographer.  
Sack, Ethel L.—typist.  
Soloff, Sylvia—stenographer.  
Webner, Gordon W.  
Weinstein, Bernard—typist.  
Ober, Sylvia—stenographer.  
Posner, Irving L.—clerk.

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Barrows, Alice—educationalist in school buildings.  
Bauer, Catherine—consultant.  
Bricker, Mildred—junior stenographer.  
Chapman, Oscar L.—assistant secretary.  
Chase, Dorothy I.—counselor.  
Duke, Charles—Architectural engineer.  
Fox, Leah R.—comptometer operator.  
Friedson, Ruth—director.  
Gelman, Sara—secretary.  
Gerber, Lillian—secretary.  
Goldfein, Anne—secretary.  
Goldwater, Mary—statistician.  
Hale, Elizabeth—statistician.  
Beatty, Willard W.—chief.  
Hamilton, Walter E.—laborer.  
Huberman, Edward—superintendent of training, educator.  
Korchien, Jules—architect.  
Kury, Edna—tenant selection superintendent.  
Laub, Joseph J.—attorney.  
McNickie, D'Arcy—administration assistant.  
Orris, Beatrice—clerk.  
Padnick, Sadie—clerk and stenographer.  
Pressman, Irving R.—attorney.  
Rich, Annette—stenographer.  
Richter, Alex—technical division.  
Robinson, Corrienne—secretary and resident assistant.  
Rollins, Lena G.—clerk.  
Roseman, Stella M.—junior typist.  
Schlossberg, Leon—clerk.  
Sekaer, Elizabeth H.—editorial clerk.  
Selove, Joseph—statistician.

Shively, Harriette—research clerk.  
Wiles, Harry—file clerk.  
Wine, Sarah—stenographer.  
Slechts, Marie—stenographer.

### FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Aehinstein, Betty—assistant.  
Knowlton, Alexander—consultant and architect.  
Schmeling, William—statistician.

### STATE DEPARTMENT

Jaffee, Madeline—stenographer.

### UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Evans, Robert W.—laborer.  
Taylor, Arnela—charwoman.

### UNITED STATES CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD

Hineks, Edward—economist.

### RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Lingenfelter, Helen—mail clerk.  
Watman, Helen—law clerk.  
Michelson, Lewis—clerk.  
N. Y. A.  
Anthony, Susan B.  
West, Harriet M.—stenographer.

### MARITIME LABOR BOARD

Bloch, Louis—member.  
Campbell, John H.—engineer, marine.  
Silvermaster, Gregory—economist.

### U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION

Buchanan, Allan—Economist.  
Kotorsky, Lillian—clerk.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Burns, Charlotte—clerk.

### SERVICE

Bloomfield, S. G.—analyst.  
Evans, Gertrude—typist.  
McKenzie, Margery—social worker.  
Nichols, Beatrice—nurse.  
Williston, Carol—social service worker.  
Wink, Irving W.—intern.

### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Cox, Charles S.—attorney.  
Till, Florence—examiner.  
Trock, Lena—Clerk.  
Vatter, Harold—analyst.

### MARKETING LAWS SURVEY

Goldstein, Lois.

### BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Goodman, Anna—operator.  
Kessler, Gertrude—operator.

### NATIONAL RESEARCH COMMISSION

Kneeland, Hildegard—economist.

### JUVENILE COURT—Washington

Kopelman, Max—probation officer.

### FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Lee, Andrew W.—examiner.

### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Levine, Samuel—administrative clerk.  
Slaff, George—attorney.  
Schifter, Benjamin—rate aid.  
N. Y. C.  
Kennedy, E. D.

### ARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Rappaport, Pearl N.—secretary.

### GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Goodman, Anna—operator.  
Robinson, Abraham—auditor.  
Tucker, M.—press letter.

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM  
Taylor, A. Langston—elevator operator.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
Werniel, Benjamin—clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
Berman, Irving—quartermaster, civil engineer.  
Gassman, N. S.—engineer and draftsman.  
Koppelson, Ruth—stenographer.  
Myerson, Seymour—architect.  
Ostrov, Margaret—clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Abrams, Marcella—clerk.  
Barasch, Arnold—writer.  
Berral, Joel—surplus commodities aid.  
Brady, Dorothy S.  
Brinkman, George L.—typist.  
Brown, Phil—clerk.  
Browne, Arthur E.—administration assistant.  
Booklan, Diana—stenographer.  
Carliner, Lewis—editor.  
Chaffield, Charlotte—home economics aid.  
Cogan, Della—clerk.  
Cohen, Judith—junior stenographer.  
Cohen, Philip.  
Cotton, Albert H.—attorney, office solicitor.  
Coven, Milton—economist.  
Chase, Agnes—botanist.  
Deiss, Mrs. Jay (Katherine)—stenographer.  
Eckel, Mordecai—director.  
Fine, Maurice E.—assistant mechanical en-  
Finkelstein, V. Rebecca—clerk and stenog-  
rapher.  
Finer, W. F.—economist.  
Finsterwald, Maxine—writer.  
Bernard, Frank—silver culturist.  
Frank, Rose L.—clerk and stenographer.  
Gale, Magdalena E.—stenographer clerk.  
Ginsburg, Frances—senior secretary.  
Gilman, Mildred P. Stenographer.  
Goldberg, Ben—clerk and typist.  
Goldman, Marcus J.—scientist.  
Gros, Bertram—editorial assistant.  
Gubin, Sidney N.—economist.  
Hadsell, R. S.—editor.  
Harris, Edmond—economist.  
Hoffman, A. C.—economist.  
Howard, Thomas E.—senior administration of-  
ficer.  
Huberman, Morris—silver culturist.  
Jona, Marie—operator.  
Jung, Theo—editor.  
Kleger, Nina—clerk and stenographer.  
Klein, Eva T.—clerk.  
Korn, Bertha—stenographer.  
Lawsing, Margaret—clerk.  
Levine, Sara R.—clerk.  
Liss, Samuel—associate social science analyst.  
Love, Jane McKay—clerk.  
Makower, B.—chemist.  
Marshall, Robert—administration officer.  
McDonald, Angus—economist.  
Mermin, Samuel—economist.  
Miller, Irving—architect.  
Millman, Max.  
Mullikin, Catherine—stenographer.  
Norman, Theodore—economist.  
Padolsky, Sophia—junior clerk.  
Parnelco, Maurice (Mrs. Anna Saha)—junior  
clerk.  
Pollin, Sallye.  
Radabaugh, James H. associate agricultural  
economist.  
Ramirez, Gilbert—clerk.  
Rosenberg, Esther—statistician.  
Riley, Ruth (Mrs. Fishman)—assistant clerk  
and stenographer.  
Salkind, Isadore—clerk.  
Scherr, Mary—stenographer and clerk.  
Schrieker, Celia L.—clerk.  
Shaffer, Nellie—clerk and stenographer.  
Steck, Leon J.—economist.  
Stone, Gertrude—clerk and stenographer.  
Sucher, Nettie—clerk and stenographer.  
Sugarman, Dorothy.

Sullivan, Daniel—scientific aid.  
Trefon, Sophie—clerk and stenographer.  
Truesdell, Horace—analyst.  
Vaughn, Harvey—administrative officer.  
Wheeler, George.  
Young, R. A.—economist.  
Zuchovitz, Goldie—assistant statistician.

#### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Bassin, Beatrice—stenographer.  
Burkowsky, Alice—stenographer.  
Bursstein, Robert—lawyer.  
Corkin, Louis—junior attorney.  
Colborn, Joan B.—stenographer.  
Condon, Robert L.  
Cooper, Harry—lawyer.  
Cooper, Lytle—clerk and economist.  
Cuder, Arnold—lawyer.  
Delin, Bertha M.—assistant attorney.  
Eden, Rose (Mrs.)—clerk.  
Edises, Bertram—attorney.  
Forer, Joseph—office attorney.  
Fredling, Anne—lawyer.  
Friedman, Joseph—senior office attorney.  
Garret, Sylvester—attorney.  
Gerwitz, Paul (Mrs.) (Sylvia Goldman)—as-  
sistant clerk.  
Kaminstein, Abr. L.—attorney.  
Kaufman, Jack.  
Koplow, George A.—lawyer.  
Krivonos, red.  
Krug, J. H.—attorney.  
Kudish, Sam—union attorney.  
Kurasch, Martin—lawyer.  
Landy, Ann—assistant attorney.  
Law, Ben—junior attorney.  
Lehman, Henry W.—attorney, division econ-  
omic research.  
Levy, Stella—stenographer.  
Lippman, S. G.—attorney.  
McCalmont, D. B.—attorney.  
Morris, Stanley—attorney.  
Paone, Frank—assistant attorney.  
Porter, Mrs. John W.  
Prince, Marie—stenographer.  
Rabkin, Sol—attorney.  
Rice, Selma (Mrs. Henry Rhipe)—analyst.  
Rosenberg, Gilbert—lawyer.  
Sata, Gertrude—stenographer.  
Schaeffer, Valerie.  
Sharfman, Warren L.—attorney.  
Smith, Edwin S.—member of the board.  
Sprecher, Drexel A.—lawyer.  
Stern, Bernard—economist.  
Witt, Nathan.  
Head, Allen—attorney.  
Rostoff, Rhoda—clerk.  
Rein, David—lawyer.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Aikin, Mae—clerk, stenographer.  
Berg, Yetta R.—typist, clerk.  
Blankin, Sylvia—stenographer.  
Bloom, David—structural engineer.  
Brunswick, George—clerk.  
Chaiken, Al—clerk.  
Evans, Mrs. Gertrude—clerk, typist.  
Feinberg, Benjamin—clerk.  
Glasser, Sylvia—operator.  
Gould, Harry—architect (assistant).  
Kaplan, Herbert—architect.  
Kaplan, Morris—chemist.  
Kaufman, Harry.  
Kaye, Sam.  
Loque, Francis S.—engineer and draftsman.  
Schlesinger, Emanuel—architect.  
Spiegel, Ann B.—clerk, stenographer.  
Stanley, Mrs. Joyce—expert analyst.  
Stumpf, Harry G.—engineer.  
Sturmer, William—clerk.  
Walton, Dorothy (Mrs. Stanley Survey)—as-  
sistant legal counsel.  
Carney, Catherine T.—junior operator.  
Sherman, Mrs. Evelyn—clerk.  
Vago, Oscar L.—engineer.  
Ward, Anna—clerk.  
Wheeler, D. N.—junior economic analyst.  
Wolf, Ernest—analyst.  
Zalkin, Joseph—engineer.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT

Borass, Fidel—machinist.  
Burkowski, J. E.—draftsman engineer.  
Cantor, Bernard R.—navy aid.  
Friedman, George L.—clerk.  
Friaby, R. E.—naval architect.  
Gift, Charles T.—machinist.  
Hillman, Ed.—engineer.  
Issacs, Charles.  
Kirstein, Myron—draftsman engineer.  
Krenowitz, Leo—physical science aid.  
Martin, Milton—junior mechanical engineer.  
Meisel, Hannah—clerk, typist.  
Sparer, Seno—mechanical engineer.  
Vincent, Theodore—draftsman.  
Weissbluth, Mitchell—senior engineer.  
Zweil, L. Wellington—senior engineer.

#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Cooper, Reginald—laborer.  
Lobell, Griselda (Mrs.)—junior stenographer.  
Margolis, Daniel—attorney.  
Porter, John W.—special attorney.  
First, Ed J.—attorney.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Adzigan, Ed. H.—clerk.  
Aller, Louis—clerk.  
Arnold, E. Frances—clerk.  
Bailey, Dorothy—clerk.  
Brenner, Harry—clerk.  
Brown, Henry C.—messenger.  
Califf, Jos. M.—economist.  
Cannon, Harry—clerk.  
Callie, Myra C.—interviewer.  
Cikovsky, Mrs. Nicolai.  
Cooper, Mrs. Helen (Mrs. Lyle).  
Daugherty, Carroll—chief economist.  
Douglas, Lily—clerk.  
Dunkle, Elva—clerk.  
Eden, Philip.  
Farnham, Rebecca—analyst.  
Foeste, Louise—investigator.  
Friedman, Muriel—clerk.  
Fruchtman, Ed. J.—attorney.  
Gershon, Lillian—stenographer.  
Greenberg, Robert—economist.  
Hainert, Eleanor—stenographer.  
Hoad, William M.—analyst.  
Hornstein, Sophie.  
Horwitz, Clare.  
Joiner, red—economist.  
Jones, Anna Louise—stenographer.  
Kary, Reino A.—messenger.  
Katz, Matilda—stenographer.  
Levine, Morris—research clerk.  
McStroud, Shirley—typist.  
Minkin, Sophie—junior stenographer.  
Maurer, C. Richard—mail and file clerk.  
Olson, Billie A.—stenographer.  
Penchansky, Ida E.—stenographer.  
Petrullo, John.  
Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. Walter.

#### SCHOOLS

Bell, Minnie.  
Bentley, Mrs. Josephine—teacher.  
Brown, Marcelle B.—teacher.  
Bullock, Wilhelmina—teacher.  
Cook, Julian A.—accounting superintendent  
maintenance.  
Curtis, Mrs. Merrill—librarian.  
Davidson, Eugene (Capt.)—temporary teacher.  
Dixon, Russell A.—dean of College of Dentistry  
Davis, Dorothy—teacher.  
Duffy, Ruby—teacher.  
Boulding, Ferebee Dorothy C.—clinic.  
Finlayson, Mrs. Alice Bell—teacher.  
Frazier, Daisy W.—teacher.  
Hoffman, Christopher P.—teacher.  
Holmes, Eugene—teacher.  
Lamberton, Mrs. B. P.—teacher.  
Lovett, J. Louise (Mrs.)—teacher.  
Morris, Evelyn—teacher.  
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth—teacher.  
Walker, Joseph A.—teacher.  
Arnaud, Elaine P.—teacher.  
Boyd, Norma E.—teacher.  
Scott, Mr. James E.—teacher.  
Auerbach, Rita—teacher.  
Lyman, Mrs. Helen—teacher.  
Lovell, John Jr.—teacher.

#### RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Blair, Bertha—economist.  
Elkin, Jack—statistician.  
Fishman, Bernard R.—economist.  
Karp, Samuel (Karo, Samuel)—clerk.  
Keller, Marvel—economist.  
Klingman, Frieda—actuarial clerk.  
Kramer, Milton—principal attorney.  
Miller, Anna L.—clerk.  
Rosenthal, Minnie L.—operator.  
Bragman, Charles—etat analyst.  
Glanz, Sadie—attorney.  
Matosoff, Janet—clerk, typist.  
Rhine, Mrs. Henry.  
Wubnig, Arthur—economist.

In the publication of these names a startling situation is presented. The picture would be ludicrous, if it were not so menacing. For weeks and months these professional and amateur subverters of our system of government have received sympathy and protection from people in high places. By keeping them on the payroll the officials of our government are virtually saying:

*"Go right ahead. Undermine the Constitution to your heart's content. Organize to overthrow the Government, if you want to. We won't interfere. We will guard your civil liberties. A Communist has as much right on the government payroll as anybody else."*

#### PART IV.

##### "most dangerous man in the Government"

The job of training a million workers for the defense industries has been placed in the hands of Aubrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration. On March 26th, 1940, Congressman Fish, in the Rules Committee, said he considered Williams "*the most dangerous man in the Government.*"

Why is Williams "dangerous?"

Why, if he is "dangerous," is he "in the government?"

Williams preaches the fantastic Socialist fallacy that "two percent of the people own 50% of the wealth;" he says that all the "talk about enormous blessings that this nation conferred upon all its citizens . . . has been a lot of bunk" and declares "*I am not so sure that class warfare is not all right.*"

His membership in the Communist-aiding American Civil Liberties Union, whose offices were staffed with WPA clerks, at government expense; his personal financial contributions and the help he gave in raising money for the support of Communist Commonwealth College, together with the fact that he illegally provided a subsidy with the taxpayers' money for this self-same Communist school, definitely discloses his sympathies.

When he ignored the law and supplied 22 clerks, on the Federal payroll, to the Communist-dominated American Youth Congress, and still other clerical help to certain units of the Communist-controlled CIO, he showed how "Left" his leanings were.

In 1938 he told a meeting of the Communist-controlled Workers' alliance that he looks at "the hours spent with David Lasser, Herbert Benjamin, and Morris Watson, as the high spots in my life in Wash-

ington." (Lasser then was President of the Alliance and Benjamin a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, while Watson heads the Communist faction in the American Labor Party.)

At this same meeting Aubrey advised the "comrades": "It is only through the organization of wage-earners that they can ever hope to cope with the organization of capital . . . We've got to stick together. We've got to keep our friends in power."

When Williams was in charge of WPA, as Deputy and Acting Administrator, some very significant things happened. Henry G. Alsberg, who admits a bowing acquaintance with Nicholas Lenin, little tin-god of modern Communism, became National Director of the Writers' Project; Katherine Kellock, wife of the Publicity Director of the Soviet Embassy, was given \$1,500,000 to spend on a National Guidebook, with some 4,500 workers under her direction; and Hallie Flanagan, Moscow-trained propagandist, who wrote "the best Revolutionary play ever produced in America," was placed in charge of the Federal Theatre Project which, with \$55,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, grew to be such a vehicle for Communist propaganda that Congress finally abolished it.

Because of Williams' interest in Communist Commonwealth College, it is no mystery why many of the instructors and officials and two presidents of this institution were given nice soft government jobs.

To illustrate, Ward Rogers, Commonwealth instructor in Marxism once arrested for anarchy, was placed in charge of WPA schools in Arkansas and Texas. While so employed he wrote: "**We want a revolution under any name . . .** that was the attitude of the 36 students in the FERA workers education school at Austin (Texas)."

Dr. William E. Zeuch, one of the founders of this fountain-head of Communist learning, who in 1931 expressed the wish that he could tell the Fish Committee "the many good things about Red, Red Russia, and the many evil things about the United States," was one of the first to pack his bags and go off to Washington to join the Federal pay-rollers.

Dr. Lucien Koch, the new President, was hauled before an investigating committee of the State Legislature. He admitted that he did not believe in God, had never voted — never had any regard for the American government — almost floored his questioner when he said: "I believe that the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) is in many ways superior to the American government."

A few weeks later Dr. Koch was on the Government payroll, too.

Aubrey Williams was in charge of the Civilian Aviation Training program, in its early stages. The reaction in Red circles, at the time, is of real significance. Joseph Lash, Secretary of the Communist-controlled American Student Union, at its fourth convention hailed the

training of student pilots by NYA and said: "So long as it is we who are the pilots, these planes will not be used against us. If we let the wealthy have a monopoly on air training, some day those planes will be used against us."

And Molly Yard, the National President of this Communist "front" outfit, added: "One of the important things about the pilot proposal is that it is not a military one, but is part of youth service. **We can be these 20,000 pilots. Control rests with civilians we know and trust.**"

Molly Yard is the wife of NLRB attorney Sylvester Garret, who was listed by the Dies Committee as a member of a Communist "front" organization. She is also an un-registered foreign agent of "Soviet China", commissioned to carry on propaganda in this country and to recruit American youths to serve in the Chinese Red Army. When she talked of "control" resting with civilians whom the Communists "know and trust", she couldn't have pointed more plainly at Aubrey Williams.

To-day, the Dies Committee has in its possession affidavits which charge that Maurice Mandell, Chief of the National Youth Administration's project administration, is a Communist and that he attempted to recruit other NYA attaches into the Communist Party.

It develops that these charges were first made while Mandell was attached to NYA in California. After a civilian committee investigated, the matter was called to Aubrey Williams' attention. True to form, he treated the charges as a special recommendation and brought Mandell to Washington and placed him in charge of the "whole works" of NYA at \$3,000 a year.

Under circumstances like these, is it any wonder that the Fifth Column is something to be concerned about? With the NYA now being used in connection with the National Defense Program, observe how the Fifth Column goes into action.

First, Mr. Williams announces that the NYA is co-operating fully with the United States Army and, in order to stimulate recruiting, would arrange to have enlistment literature sent to all those on NYA rolls. A few weeks pass, and then a Communist magazine appears. It is called "New Theatre" and deals with the activities of Communist drama groups in all parts of the country. In discussing a presentation in Buffalo of the Red anti-war play "Bury the Dead", it carried this significant line:

**"NYA contacted us and bought 200 tickets to sell to the young people under them who are being circularized by the army."**

How is that for sabotage?

On June 5th, 1940, a newspaper headline read: "NYA Confers

with Industry on Defense." This was followed by the announcement that the NYA would train workers for the defense industries. A few days go by, and we learn that these new workers will not only be trained, but "educated" as well. And, Aubrey Williams' friend, Hilda Smith, is going to do the job.

Hilda Smith not only is WPA's "specialist in workers' education" but is a member of the board of Communist Commonwealth College. For six years, she has been quietly and efficiently carrying on her job. She has organized schools from coast to coast, and turned out many first class Communist Fifth Columnites at the taxpayers' expense.

At first, there was a little difficulty in training teachers, but that problem was solved when the obliging Communists allowed the instructors in their Workers' Schools to "double in brass" — to be employed by both the Communist Party and the United States Government at the same time — while training a batch of unemployed teachers.

Hilda Smith made a right smart contribution in that crucial period, too. She prepared a manual which was published with Government funds. The title read: "Books, Pamphlets and Other Materials recommended for Libraries of Training Centers for Workers' Education, and Teachers of Workers' Education — Prepared by Office of Specialist in Workers' Education, Division of Emergency Education Projects, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, D. C."

This Government document recommends the "Daily Worker" official organ of the Communist Party; "Labor Action", organ of the Trotskyite Communists; "Workers' Age", organ of Communist Party (left); and also books and pamphlets by Anthony Bimba, member of Communist Central Committee; Nathan Fine, Socialist Rand School journalist, and M. Illin, Soviet author of propaganda fiction, among hundreds of others.

In this manual, recommending the booklet "For Revolution", by V. F. Calverton, your United States government explains:

*"The task which confronts us is not to avert Revolution, but to hasten it".*

Among the teachers in these schools, to mention just a few, were Walter and Victor Reuther, CIO sit-down strike leaders, who coined the slogan "Carry on the Fight for a Soviet America", and James H. Dolsen, an admitted Communist whose membership card in the party was made out in the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Dolsen is a cousin of Earl Browder, Communist Party head, but he was on the government payroll as a teacher in workers' education just the same.

An investigation of these schools conducted by the Federal Grand Jury Association produced a report which declares:

"Convincing evidence has been brought to our attention that public funds . . . were used to pay adults \$8 a week to be taught Communism and subversive doctrines. We understand that there are some 20,000 such students . . . scattered throughout the country and that the graduates were to become instructors and leaders in activities intended to bring about the overthrow of our government."

Accordingly, there are plenty of teachers available now, and they'll do a good Fifth Column job because, according to this report, these government-trained instructors in "workers' education" were taught:

*"How to foment a strike.*

*"How to take over the industries of the United States, especially the munitions plants.*

*"How to bring about the general strike, and then seize and operate the plants.*

*"How to overthrow the United States Government and establish a Soviet Union."*

---

**P. S.** It must be remembered that in the foregoing, the FIFTH COLUMN is considered only in its relation to national defense and but a handful of characters in key positions are sketched. It should not be overlooked that Congressman Martin Dies declares: **"There are thousands of members of Communist-controlled organizations scattered throughout the departments and agencies of our Federal Government."**

It cannot be forgotten that a small insignificant band of revolutionaries became powerful enough, almost "overnight", to seize the governments of Russia, Germany and Italy — and that in this dark hour their leaders are deciding the future destiny of the old world.

Will we permit the FIFTH COLUMN to bring a like catastrophe to America, or are we going to take immediate steps to curtail their power?

America **MUST** answer, NOW!

## OUR PROFIT SYSTEM

For 20 years the League has been providing patriotic literature at cost — or less than cost, which was more often the case.

Now we are changing this policy. From now on League literature will be sold at a profit, but still at prices far below their actual worth.

Added revenues will make it possible for the League to expand and intensify its essential endeavors so vitally needed in the crucial period immediately ahead. We invite the co-operation of all good citizens.

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More than 500 copies 12½c each



**T**HE Constitutional Educational League is just what its name implies, an educational organization with a patriotic objective — the preservation of constitutional government.

The League is not a political movement. It takes no part in partisan politics. It considers the fight for Americanism *above politics*.

When Fifth Columnites "bore-from-within" established and recognized political parties, and boast of their purpose to use these parties in an effort to undermine the government, the League feels obliged to offer intelligent and vigorous opposition.

The League believes it is its duty — that it has an obligation — to warn Democrats and Republicans alike as to the plans and objectives of the Communists and other elements in the FIFTH COLUMN who, at this time, threaten both major parties and constitutional government, as well.

Accordingly, the League offers, for the consideration of all loyal Americans, the FACTS set forth herein.



441

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*Dr. H. W. Benjamin*

*With the Compliments of*

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New York City

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
1	MAR 1 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

ONE

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-614 RJA hd.**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/22/39</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/30/39</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>L. L. MEUNIER</b>
TITLE <b>DOCTOR H. W. BENJAMIN; LEAGUE FOR INVESTIGATION OF NAZI, FASCIST AND COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN U.S.A.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Information received that subject is head of "League For Investigation of Nazi, Fascist and Communist Propaganda in U. S. A.". This League described as "racket" by informant [REDACTED]

**#325772**

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED**

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**DATE 8-17-92**

**BY 10980KIM/CAR**

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b7C  
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**DETAILS:**

**AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT**

This investigation is based on a complaint made to the writer by [REDACTED]

On October 30, 1939, he appeared at the office of the Resident Agent at Hartford, Connecticut, and exhibited a form letter which is as follows:

"Dr. H. W. Benjamin, Treasurer Evelyn G. Campbell/Piercy, Secretary

**PROGRAM**

**LEAGUE FOR INVESTIGATION OF NAZI, FASCIST  
AND COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN U. S. A.**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

*[Signature]*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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**61-10355-X**

**NOV 29 1939**

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**TWO HARBO**

65-614

Box 252, West Hartford, Conn.

We invite all true Americans to help us in this timely work. On our staff we have competent translators of German, Italian and Russian printed matter now being circulated in this country for propaganda purposes.

We are preparing data which every true citizen should ponder carefully. Checks and contributions gratefully accepted and acknowledged.

Bi-monthly budgets furnished on request. Non-political -- non-sectarian. This is the time for action.

Respectfully,

THE LEAGUE.

TRANSLATORS:

George Romanoff, Russian (Communist).  
Luigi Basile, Italian (Fascist).  
William Strebisch, German (Nazi). "

[redacted] he believed that the form letter in question was clear evidence that this League was nothing but a "Racket" to obtain money from unsuspecting individuals. He stated that the head of this organization is DOCTOR H. W. BENJAMIN who is a former Philosophy professor and who lives at 748 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut. He stated that BENJAMIN formerly was head of a "Constitutional Educational League" in New Haven, Connecticut, which organization allegedly collected funds to educate the Foreigners about the Constitution of the United States. [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
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b6  
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[REDACTED] BENJAMIN bought a 1938 Dodge Sedan with Connecticut license V 34 recently, and that this automobile was financed by the NEW BRITAIN TRUST COMPANY, where the account for this League is at the present time and that BENJAMIN has a balance of \$552.24 in this bank. He stated that he had also ascertained that BENJAMIN has a bank account with the Underwriter's Trust Company, New York City and also an account with an unknown bank in Greenfield, Mass.

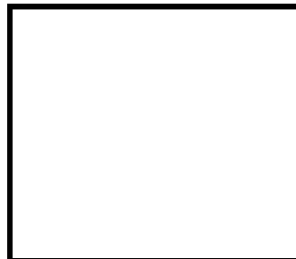
He described DOCTOR H. W. BENJAMIN as follows:

Age	Over 70
Height	5' 5"
Weight	165 lbs.
Glasses	Wears thick glasses
Children	Has one daughter, MRS. DAVID GOLDBERG, 49 Pearl Street, Hartford, Connecticut.
Remarks:	Arrested about two years ago somewhere in Connecticut, after killing a child with an automobile.

A description of [REDACTED]  
as furnished [REDACTED] is as follows:

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Age  
Born  
Height  
Build  
Hair  
Eyes  
Weight



65-614

Nativity  
Remarks  
Residence

--

b6  
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b7D

No investigation is being conducted in this matter by the New York Field Office at this time in the absence of further instructions from the Bureau.

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61-10355-X1



File RAH S

# PROSTITUTION AND VENEREAL DISEASE

A Medico-Sociological Study

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by

HARRY BENJAMIN, M.D.

New York

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2/29/40

File 61-7566-1266X reflects that

Dr. Harry Benjamin is "the fake rejuvenation doctor in New York." RMS

Back in New York  
Jah...  
RMS

61-7644-2

# Prostitution and Venereal Disease

A Medico-Sociological Study

by

HARRY BENJAMIN, M.D.

New York

Reprinted from the Medical Review of Reviews of September, 1935.  
Revised and Expanded May, 1939

## CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction (Definition) .....	5
Recent Policies and Recommendations .....	10
Degradation of Police .....	13
Crime Versus Vice .....	14
Psychology of Vice Crusaders .....	16
Results of Repressive Policy .....	17
Causes of Prostitution .....	22
Justification of Prostitution .....	25
Dangers of Prostitution .....	29
Practical Suggestions Towards Solving the Problem of Prostitution.....	32
References .....	40

### *Dedication*

The author respectfully dedicates this article to

DR. THOMAS PARRAN JR.

whose fight against venereal disease has gone far, but not yet far enough

and to

DISTRICT ATTORNEY THOMAS E. DEWEY

who has conquered exploiters but not exploitation

### INTRODUCTION (Definition)

The problem of venereal disease and the problem of prostitution have been linked with each other as long as either of them has received any attention. The usual attitude, as expressed in the great majority of all publications on the subject, is that prostitution is the greatest disseminator of venereal disease and must therefore be suppressed. This is the uncompromising official attitude in the U. S. A., although many of the individual officials frankly admit that suppression is impossible. It has been tried too often, by all kinds of methods, and it has invariably failed, just like prohibition. Prostitution and its service survived just as alcohol and the drinking habit did.

Much confusion may be avoided by clarifying our terms, especially when we are dealing with a subject as controversial as the one here presented. Definition, therefore, seems to be in order before discussion. Is venereal disease always venereal? What is meant by prostitution? Where does it begin and where does mere fornication cease? What is the difference between professional, commercial and clandestine prostitution? Do they all fall under the same official ban?

Venereal disease requires no definition beyond saying that in everyday thought and language it represents syphilis and gonorrhea. It must, of course, be noted that syphilis is in reality an infectious disease and by no means always acquired "in venere." Therefore it does not deserve the somewhat derogatory definition of "venereal" but concession must be made to custom. Gonorrhea can be called a true venereal disease, the same as a few other more or less minor ailments, but due to the less important role these latter infections play they are not considered very gravely when the problem of venereal disease is discussed. Therefore—justly or unjustly—in order to avoid confusing the issue, syphilis and gonorrhea will be regarded as venereal diseases.

A similar concession to custom is necessary in discussing the problem of prostitution, the word itself being a "witch-word" with a derogatory sound, not always justified either. A clear understanding of the term prostitution and of its definition is all important. Otherwise we may say one thing, really mean another thing, and possibly be understood to refer to yet a third.

The dictionary defines prostitution as: "the practice of offering the body to indiscriminate intercourse with men." It is perfectly clear that such a definition is unsatisfactory and incomplete, and

without going into details of why and how, we will define a prostitute as a woman who allows herself to be used for sexual acts in return for money, or for consideration of monetary worth, to any one who pays the price, indiscriminately, promiscuously, and in the absence of affection.

The woman who gives her sexual favors without affection but unselfishly, that means, without personal profit or gain, cannot logically be called a prostitute, occasional different opinions notwithstanding.

In order to avoid any further misunderstanding we shall define the expression "*professional prostitute*" as the woman who sells her sexual favors indiscriminately, without affection, deriving from this activity her sole or only livelihood. To simplify matters the expression "*commercial prostitute*" will be used as a synonym for "*professional prostitute*," although some very sensitive minds may sense a difference emotionally. The same reasoning and definition relating to the term "*prostitute*" naturally apply to the word "*prostitution*."

That there is such a thing as male prostitution, one man offering himself to another man, and that venereal diseases are given and received in this manner also, should just be mentioned. It is a separate problem, medically, socially and legally and is not sufficiently relevant to the subject under discussion.

The professional prostitute—to illustrate our definition with a few examples—may be a high class "*cocotte*" having relatively few lovers, one for instance paying her rent, another one buying her clothes and luxuries, and others again supplying ready cash. But a word must here be added regarding the woman who sells her sexual favors to one man only (at least one at a time) without affection for him, but who is "*faithful*" in order not to lose him. She is the "*kept woman*" and it is a question of one's sensibilities whether to classify her as a professional prostitute or not. Whoever disapproves of her form of making a living is likely to insist on the derogatory term. But the more broadminded, and perhaps the more logical observer will put her into a class by herself (the "*kept woman*" or "*mistress*" class) because the indiscriminate and promiscuous acts of prostitution are lacking. Naturally if mutual affection enters into the relationship it no longer has anything to do with prostitution whether monetary advantages are gained or not.

A professional prostitute is also the "*call girl*" usually sent out by a madame to supply the sexual needs of her customers. The most typical professional prostitutes are the girls that "*work*" in

houses of prostitution or those that find their customers as street-walkers. They all belong to the so-called "*oldest profession*" of professional or commercial prostitution. Prostitution is their vocation.

The non-professional (non-commercial) prostitute is also called the *clandestine prostitute*. Prostitution is her avocation. She usually has a job or a profession but adds to her income by committing "*acts of prostitution*." She may accept money or presents or derive other advantages.

Again, by way of illustration, she may be a chorus girl or a model, frequently out of a job or under-paid; she may be a manicurist or waitress, a sales girl or a telephone operator, unable to satisfy her desires for the better things in life from her salary alone. Or she may be unable to meet her legitimate obligations, for instance to support a sick husband, a sweetheart, parents or children, from her salary alone. These women, too, commit "*acts of prostitution*" more or less indiscriminately and without affection, accepting money as well as presents, "*good times*" or other advantages, (for instance, holding a position by being "*nice to the boss*"). Ethically—however—they may be put on a higher level than their commercial "*sisters-in-sin*." They also illustrate the fact that prostitution is more often a transitory occupation than a permanent one.

The woman who insists on a marriage contract as payment for sexual favors should logically be considered a prostitute, too, for the straight-laced mind, but would, for the more open-minded, be in the "*kept woman*" class, only clever enough to secure her position for life. Strange to say, however, the moralizers and moralists usually feel that the marriage contract or ceremony legalizes or sanctifies any acts of prostitution, no matter how commercial and cold-blooded.

Our chief interest and theme is the connection between venereal disease and prostitution. Therefore, that form of prostitution alone is of consequence that entails promiscuity because the more promiscuity there is, the greater is the danger of dissemination.

The next question would concern the truth or untruth of the statement that prostitution is the greatest disseminator of venereal disease. If so, which form of prostitution? The professional (commercial) form with the usually greatest promiscuity, especially among the cheaper class? Or clandestine prostitution usually involving less promiscuity, but much greater prevalence and lack of experience?

The further question then arises as to the relative number of

infections acquired through sexual contacts that have been bought (acts of prostitution) as compared to those resulting from legitimate or "non-prostitutional" contacts (marriage, fornication for pleasure). Or, differently expressed, is the girl or woman who sells her sexual favors more dangerous than the girl who gives them away for the enjoyment of it, or vice versa?

Only when we have an approximate answer to these questions can we properly begin to consider a remedy, i. e., etiology and diagnosis before prognosis and therapy.

There is, of course, no doubt that prostitution is, and always has been, a sufficiently important source of venereal disease dissemination to warrant action. Such action would fall under the groupings of: suppression, prevention, legalization, toleration and sanitary control.

Suppression has been attempted through all the ages with persistent failure. More so, suppressive policies have always created new dangers and evils (graft). Prevention has been much more successful but has never abolished prostitution either. Has it perhaps been impossible to abolish prostitution either by punitive or by preventive measures because prostitution has some sort of true justification?

Did perhaps Jesus see such justification when he forgave and protected the prostitute (while he flogged the money-changers)?

Prostitution exists as an answer to the demand for it. It is an effect, not a cause. The ultimate reason for the demand is the masculine sex urge. Logically, therefore, only the abolition of the latter would definitely abolish the former. "No," say many people, "the masculine sex urge naturally cannot be abolished but must be so controlled and regulated as to find only legitimate outlets." Such an answer indicates failure to understand the origin and nature of the impulsion called the sex urge. Nobody will deny it is stronger than the desire to drink alcoholic beverages. But even that desire could not be controlled by law, as the tragicomic experiment of prohibition has demonstrated.

With suppression unsuccessful and prevention only partly effective, what about toleration and control? Have these methods been successful in combating venereal disease? Opinions are divided. Failures have undoubtedly occurred. But must something be true today because it was true yesterday?

Prostitution in the Middle Ages was the chief disseminator of venereal disease. Due to ignorance of the nature of venereal disease, violent methods of suppression were instituted against the

prostitutes. But even the death penalty failed. Prostitution continued to flourish and so did syphilis and gonorrhea. With the discovery of the spirochete and the gonococcus the fight against venereal disease changed completely. Preventive measures began and so did the attempts to control prostitution by government regulations. Success has so far only been partial or at least doubtful, varying according to various methods as applied in various countries. (See A. C. Flexner, "Prostitution in Europe" for his recorded facts but discount his moralizing attitude.) But just as preventive measures for smallpox and diphtheria are more successful now than they were a generation ago, the method of combating venereal disease by controlling prostitution may be more successful in twenty years than it is now. Trying to perfect logical methods seems more sensible than discrediting and discarding them because they were not found fully effective.

Suppression of prostitution is still being advocated, even by modern writers on the subject of venereal disease. They know that suppression never has been successful, and cannot be, but that methods of control have at least in part met with good results. Can it be that their reason for advocating a definitely unsuccessful measure in lieu of a partly successful one is due to an emotional factor, a subconscious, puritanical attitude that beclouds their reason and prevents a strictly scientific approach to the subject?

The psychologist often assures us that whenever reason and emotions are in conflict in the daily life of a person, emotions win.

Usually emotions do not enter to any extent in the administration of civic affairs and ordinary decisions and actions are based on reason, knowledge, and intellect (which, however, are no bar to errors).

If, for instance, a city is to build a new bridge, engineers are consulted and put in charge, not professors of philosophy. If a health department is to be organized, doctors and hygienists are asked for their opinions and co-operation, and not botanists or master paperhangers. But whenever the problem of prostitution requires official attention, not experts but professional moralizers, "vice-crusaders," ministers and rabbis invariably play the principal roles.

It requires no imagination to realize that their activities are motivated by emotions and not by any scientific knowledge or understanding of the facts involved. Lawyers and politicians are more frequently the collaborators in any attempts to reform the "oldest profession" than physicians, psychologists, sociologists, and sexologists, who should logically be the first ones to be consulted.

This writer once asked T. Swann Harding, one of our most unprejudiced authors on sociological matters, for his opinion on prostitution and his answer so clearly states the nature of this problem, that it is repeated here:

"We confront a certain highly complex organization that we call society. It is composed of a wide variety of often competing factors. One of the factors in the social, ethical, medical and economic sectors of society is prostitution. The problem is not one of characterizing this institution as an evil or even of condoning it. The problem is, instead, the scientific one of making rational adjustments in our social mechanism in such skillful manner that it will function with less friction and more efficiency. To the sexologist, therefore, prostitution is a scientific and an amoral problem. The prostitute, in so far as she does not impede this social mechanism and make it run less efficiently, does neither harm nor good. Like the rest of us she just exists, a human being that must somehow be fitted into the complex social mechanism.

"The word 'harm' is here used in an amoral sense. We are so accustomed to charge certain common words with emotional content, and to use them in an invidious or a derogatory way, that it comes as rather a shock to us when we use words in a cold, objective, scientific sense with regard to situations of high emotional potential. To say that prostitution is a 'necessary evil' or a 'social necessity,' or to say that it is a 'crime' or 'vice,' is to prejudge in a moral sense, and traditional moral valuations have no place in science other than as material for study."

### RECENT POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During one of New York's recent periodic "vice drives" inaugurated by a "crusading" minister, an interview appeared in the daily papers with the police commissioner of New York (1), who—together with judges, crime experts, and churchmen—discussed prostitution from his point of view. His remarks may serve to introduce the essential factors with which we are concerned here.

The Commissioner voiced the conviction that prostitution must be suppressed and he pledged the co-operation of his department to this end. However, in another of his statements to the press (in Nov., 1935) he admitted that prostitution cannot be suppressed. This illustrates the conflict.

New York has seen many "vice drives" and the police always played an important role. But, police activity in connection with prostitution has its intrinsic defects and serious dangers. Past experience, the so-called Seabury Investigation of a few years ago, as well as the more recent "vice investigations" have given enough proof to this effect. Common sense must tell us the same, even without these proofs.

When District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey made his sensational fight-against rackets in New York City in 1936 prostitution occupied much of his attention, unfortunately, not as a problem in itself but only as an institution that lent itself to racketeering and exploiting as readily as liquor consumption at the time of prohibition. While unscrupulous and criminal characters were sent to jail, thanks to Mr. Dewey's untiring efforts,\* exploitation itself was not abolished, just as bootlegging was not done away with by convicting a few bootleggers. As long as a fertile soil for exploitation remains (a soil which Mr. Dewey did not remove) exploiters will be on hand and a new group of them will learn by the mistakes of the old ones and will merely function more efficiently. A disease cannot be eradicated by merely curing one of its transient symptoms.

It is a sad commentary upon the inertia of the human mind, or the inefficiency of some of our leaders in public health that, for instance, in spite of the existence of the American Social Hygiene Association since 1914 and in spite of its fine work in many ways, no greater headway has been made in New York in the control of venereal disease. (Only the most recent time has seen such headway, thanks to Dr. Thomas Parran's energetic efforts and Governor Lehman's progressive attitude.) A closer scrutiny of the activities of the Social Hygiene Association may furnish the explanation. A great deal, if not most, of its activities were concerned with the repression of prostitution, the association closely cooperating with the Police Department and the Committee of Fourteen.

It would be interesting to speculate upon what the American Social Hygiene Association, with its considerable resources, might have accomplished in 25 years if it had directed its energies into more constructive channels; if it had used science rather than prejudice, and if it had formed more logical associations than those with the police and more ethical ones than those with the thoroughly discredited Committee of Fourteen.

This committee had been founded in 1900 to "initiate a searching inquiry into the causes of the alarming increase in gambling and the Social Evil in New York." In 1930 the committee was cooperating with over 60 other organizations to suppress vice when the Seabury revelations exploded like a bomb. While the Committee of Fourteen gloried in more and more arrests and severer punishments of prostitutes, the blackmailing ring of stool-pigeons, corrupt police officials, crooked bondsmen, lawyers and

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\* See the striking record in bookform, "Ninety Times Guilty," by Hickman Powell, published 1939 by Harcourt Brace & Co.

judges worked as smoothly as a machine to extort money from women, guilty or not guilty.

No wonder the Committee had to cease its work under the indignation of public and press that had been led to believe from its annual report (1927, page 6) that "never has it been so well equipped to know what is going on," praising at the same time the "progressive, sympathetic and scientific" work of the Women's Court.

Major Baseom Johnson of the American Social Hygiene Association in an article in the *Commentator* of March, 1937, confirmed the fact that the repression of prostitution occupied the foremost place in the activities of his Society. He did not claim that these activities were successful. He argued against regulation and return to the red-light district as such would—in his opinion—only benefit the exploiters of "intercourse-for-hire." He did not believe that legalized prostitution would help to combat venereal disease as "neither medical nor social science knows at present of any practical method for making prostitution safe." Therefore his implication was that prostitution must be suppressed.

Suppose we would ask Major Johnson whether he thinks that the automobile traffic is safe and if not, what should be done about it. Repress the automobile? Forbid its use by law? Or educate and train the driver, improve traffic rules in accordance with practical experience and build better roads? Why is the answer so plain here? Simply because the emotional potential is lacking when automobile problems are considered and sound reasoning is not beclouded as in problems that concern sex.

Among those who advocated a scientific approach to the subject of prostitution is Brigadier General Pelham D. Glassford, former Washington, D. C., Chief of Police. In May, 1936, he recommended that legalized prostitution be established in Phoenix, Arizona, of which city he was then Chief of Police. He advocated this mainly to prevent the spread of venereal diseases. In an article in the *American Mercury* of August, 1937, Glassford has the following concluding paragraph:

"But legalization by the responsible lawmaking bodies there must be unless we are to submit to a continuance of legalization through the combination of crooked cops, crooked politicians, and the gangsters who are now using the millions they make out of prostitution to buy protection for far more dangerous enterprises."

Another progressive thinker believing in a scientific approach to the prostitution problem is August Vollmer, Professor of Police Administration at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif.,

and an internationally known criminologist. In October, 1936, he advocated regulation rather than suppression, and held that reformers had increased the nation's vice, making it corruptly profitable. His specific advice with regard to prostitution was: "Regulation and control should be applied in two directions. The public health phase should be in the hands of competent medical specialists in order that the principles and practices established may have behind them the authority and experience of experts. The moral aspect must be left in the hands of parents, clergy and public educators. Repressive legislation is by no means to be employed in either program." (*Washington News Interview*, Oct. 14, 1936.)

Similar progressive and constructive recommendations were made by Magistrate Anna M. Kross, New York, who advised a "new technique" in dealing with prostitution (as reported in the *New York Times* of March 9, 1935).

How long will it take until the advice of experts is accepted against the wishes of "reformers" whose opinion is unobscured by any knowledge of the facts involved?

## DEGRADATION OF POLICE

Without reflecting in the least on the often high qualities of a police officer, a policeman is essentially a combination of a uniform, a fist, a club and a gun. That makes him a good argument against criminals. He may be more or less well trained as a detective, and that makes him a still better argument. He is often courageous and faithful to his trust, which entitles him to the respect and gratitude of the community. It is neither respectful nor grateful of this community to ask him to become the persecutor of prostitutes, a task that cannot possibly be carried out successfully without the utterly immoral and degrading practices of entrapment (playing the role of a customer) or the employment of stool pigeons. The individual policeman feels this degradation and usually refuses to volunteer for the vice squad. He has to be drafted.

Working in the vice squad is also demoralizing. Since its members instinctively feel that a prostitute is not committing a crime when plying her trade, the temptation to accept bribes is greatly increased. Besides, the policeman is usually young and has normal male instincts himself. That involves him in other temptations as well. On the witness stand he is expected to describe in detail the nude body of the woman he has arrested. One can well imagine



the performance he has to go through in order to gather this information.

Furthermore, a situation is created whereby it becomes the duty of the police not only to protect the security but also to guard the morals of the citizen. To make policemen moral arbiters is preposterous in itself. It is also preposterous to say that the police must protect the public against venereal disease. That is up to the Health Department. Besides, the present system hopelessly confuses vice with crime. Unfortunately too few people realize the radical difference between the two.

### CRIME VERSUS VICE

Crime is a destructive anti-social evil for which there is no popular demand and which has to be combated to render citizens secure in the possession of their lives and property. Aside from various attempts of prevention, laws, police, courts and prisons are the instruments with which crime is being fought (how well or how badly is a different question!).

Vice is a matter of personal conduct, not necessarily anti-social or interfering with the rights of others. It is a matter of mores, customs, and propriety. Vices have a very definite public demand. Education is the only weapon against them. If the same instruments are used to curb vice as are used against crime, we simply create crime and criminals synthetically and lay the foundation for cumulative abuses. The tragi-comic era of prohibition again offers a classic example.

As long as a demand for vice exists, that demand will somehow be met. There is a difference, however, between vices due to illness of an individual (dope) or dangerous to others (sex perversions) and "vices" that are simply matters of personal conduct (gambling and extra-marital indulgences). In case of illness, medical treatment is more logical than punishment. In case of personal conduct lacking in wisdom and propriety, education should be used to point out its often unprofitable nature. Beyond that, personal conduct should be the business of the individual alone. The passage and enforcement of laws against such "vices" can only make matters worse by creating sources of graft on one side, and the forbidden fruit psychology on the other. *The attempt to strengthen the individual's sense of responsibility by educational measures is wiser, more moral, and in the end more effective.*

The present laws of morality say: You can have normal sex life but only in the form of legal marriage. Since Dame Nature,

being no Mrs. Grundy, does not concern herself with marriage certificates, desire exists anyway and demands satisfaction. Biological urges pay scant attention to benefit of clergy! The laws of morality also say: You can gamble, but only in Wall Street (where in the long run you are bound to lose). You are not allowed to indulge in any gambling where you stand a chance to win (if the game is honest).

However, the question of gambling is not under discussion here, although the idea so naturally comes to one's mind that it seems ludicrous to read on almost the same page of a newspaper that fantastic profits are made by racketeers in various gambling systems while the city administration is short of funds for the most necessary expenditures. Meanwhile Puerto Rico—under the American flag—finances fine hospitals and other excellent public buildings by means of an honestly managed public lottery. But when it comes to human vices, logical thinking ceases with too many people and mere emotional reactions come into play. These, of course, are subsequently rationalized and made to appear in the guise of thought. As long as authorities fool themselves into believing that the gambling instinct can be suppressed and that life is not a gamble in itself, racketeers, in one form or the other, will continue to reap benefits therefrom. For instance, millions of dollars are sent annually out of the country for sweepstake tickets and other lotteries that receive wide publicity. But the city's budget is always "out of balance" and our hospitals are in financial straits. At the same time, Puerto Rico has raised \$3,000,000 for public use via public lotteries. She will soon make the price of lottery tickets so low as to bring them within the reach of unfortunates who are now done out of their pennies by the numbers racket. Thus she will accomplish a constructive, moral purpose.

To come back to "morals," T. Swann Harding says sarcastically (2):

"In America we have gone so far as to make the word 'morals' connote sex morality almost exclusively. We have made 'vice' synonymous with illicit sex relations of a commercial character, though the word actually means excessive indulgence in an appetite, for instance gluttony. *Per se*, prostitution is no more a vice than cigarettes are, though excessive recourse to either can become a vice, for a vice is a 'state of being given up to evil conduct or habit'.

"We use many 'witch words' and thus damn many things by inference. A horrendous terminology can make even very innocent things seem awful. It is possible to damn almost anything at all

by calling it a 'traffic,' by branding it 'vicious' or a 'vice,' or by speaking of it in derogatory terms. To say that a man sells saunterne seems to make him quite respectable, but to say that he sells intoxicating liquors, or is engaged in the liquor traffic, makes him seem degraded. When witch words get together all sorts of evils result."

Regarding prostitution, it is a revealing and significant fact that in America it belongs to the underworld, in Europe, however, it is called "demi-monde" (half-world).

### PSYCHOLOGY OF VICE CRUSADERS

The emotions are especially powerful when it comes to the sex urge and to the problem of prostitution. It is well worth while to think of the possible psychological reasons behind the frantic crusades of our professional reformers and moralizers. It seems characteristic that the pulpit is more often used to launch violent outburst against vice than to protest against actual crimes. The one stirs the deepest emotions in the "uplifter's" soul, the other leaves him cold. Too often his own desires are being satisfied by persecuting their manifestations in others, or a masochistic pleasure is derived from the suppression of the sex instinct in themselves.

Sometimes deep-seated inhibitions prevent the individual from seeking the natural relief of his sex urge; but, not trusting himself fully, he sets up a protective mechanism in the form of professionally persecuting and suppressing "vice"—i. e. sex. The tragic case of the young reformer in one of New York's former vice drives should be recalled. He had violently fought prostitution until one day he himself was found in a most embarrassing situation with a negro woman in one of the lowest houses of "ill-repute." The protective mechanism had finally broken down before Nature's demands. In this connection T. Swann Harding has this to say (3):

"The righteous indignation of the crusader is, like prostitution, an expansion mechanism. The thrill of being one of a bawling mob can be intoxicating, but superpatriotism is a dangerous bulging point. Intense excitement of some sort is necessary periodically if individuals and society are to accept the restraints ordinarily required. That is why we have gladiatorial games, bullfights, boxing matches, baseball games, mass meetings, parades, religious revivals, patriotic demonstrations, gambling, prostitution, and vice-crusades.

"These all serve some psychological purpose, but superpatri-

otism and vice-crusading invariably produce evil, anti-social results. The real task is to render our orgies socially harmless. Our scientists should, indeed, examine the psychological needs of the public. They should seek so to regulate manifestations of lust that it could be dissipated harmlessly.

"The abolition of prostitution like the abolition of militarism would close important avenues of emotional discharge. But there is far more justification for abolishing the latter than the former. For war and militarism have neither one social or cultural justification. On the other hand, some form of aberrant sex conduct does offer a valuable psychological expansion point."

We have seen that the police activities against prostitution are degrading and demoralizing, that they are illogical because vice is confused with crime; that, finally, the motivation behind all these periodic vice-crusades is (outside of "politics") to be found rather in the thwarted emotional life of their instigators than in any intellectual process. However the most venal incentives for these crusades and for the entire policy of repression must be sought in the shocking but often profitable abuses that accompany the futile repressive attempts.

### RESULTS OF REPRESSIVE POLICY

Here is an example of an actual occurrence of recent date: An apartment in the Park Avenue section of New York is suspected of being a "call-house." By long and elaborate detective methods, worthy of a better cause, a member of the vice squad gains entrance, posing as a customer. He finds the "Madame" and one girl in the apartment. After a period of pleasant conversation, the "customer" asks for a drink and while the "Madame" is outside preparing it, he induces the girl to go with him into her room, where he offers her money and starts making love. The girl accepts the money, which is marked.

Opening the door of the apartment from the inside, the detective now admits his partner who has been waiting outside. Both identify themselves as police officers and then place the "Madame" and the girl under arrest. An attempt is made to "talk business" but the officers' verdict is "nothing doing." After being booked at the police station, the bondsman is notified and within a few hours bail is supplied.

The case is set for trial a few days later and in the meantime, and after the cash has been produced, the inside machinery is set to work. As a result, the two officers deliberately give conflicting testimony at the trial as to the evidence at the time of arrest. This

procedure automatically supplies the magistrate with good reason to throw the case out of court. The carelessness of the "Madame" has cost her \$600 which has probably been split three or four ways. In this case neither a vice syndicate nor an "overlord" of the "Lucky" Luciano type had any connection with the case.

Many such instances have occurred (and still occur) every week in New York City, and it is easy to imagine what income that means to a large number of people. *No wonder powerful influences are at work to retain a system under which such unearned incomes are possible.*

If no money is available and no syndicate, acting as an insurance company, will supply it, a prison sentence is often unavoidable. Hence poverty, or lack of protection, not crime or vice, is punished.

Such abuses are plainly due to the present methods of repression and not to the "vice" that is supposedly to be repressed. The cure is worse than the disease. Every weapon of attack produces a weapon of defense, as in real warfare, and vice versa. New laws and regulations may do away with particular forms of bribery or corruption but other forms are bound to develop as long as the repressive laws and their present method of enforcement remain.

The abuse consisting of the demoralization of the legal machinery is by no means the only harmful consequence of the repressive policy. In an article for the *Medical Journal and Record* (4) written shortly after the Seabury Investigation, I pointed out that suppression of prostitution goes hand in hand with an *increase of homosexual practices.*

All sexuality is originally androgynous—that means, at one stage of our lives we have all been bisexual. The majority of people at the time of puberty become "fixed" or "polarized" in the heterosexual (i. e. normal) direction. With many, however, the (infantile) bisexual state persists, in one person the hetero-, in another person the homosexual component, predominating. Adjustment depends upon hereditary and congenital factors, upon glandular functions and upon environmental influences. These determine how the future sexual constitution of a person will be shaped.

Let us examine the three principal types of young men that have been observed many times in this writer's capacity as Consulting Endocrinologist to the College of the City of New York and in the general practice of sexology.

First, there is the effeminate boy, with definite female markings in body and mind. These are characterized by broader hips and

less body hair than normal, increased size of breasts and a rather high-pitched voice. He is introverted and prefers feminine pastimes to masculine sports. At the time of puberty, a boy of this type has "crushes" on other boys. He is teased as a "sissy" and develops an increasing inferiority feeling. He is soon introduced into homosexual practices by an older boy and his future sexual fate is either to become a homosexual or, repressing his libido, to become a neurotic. Women never play a part in his emotional life, except the mother to whom he often devotes his life. If he should marry, disaster usually follows. This type is especially pronounced if a demonstrable sex gland deficiency exists, although such deficiency can also accompany a normal direction of the sex urge.

Then there is the apparently average normal boy. He is neither very masculine nor feminine; physically normal, he is not very aggressive in his mental make-up and is inclined to be introverted and shy. Much depends upon the influence of his parents. A wrong upbringing, psychological accidents, etc., may prove to be a great handicap later on. During puberty he may become attached to boys as well as to girls, according to chance meetings and surroundings. As his sex urge develops more or less strongly, he begins to masturbate, and girls alternate with boys in his fantasies. Somewhere around 18 is the critical period of his life. If he happens to become interested in a girl and can also become "polarized" in the physical sense of sex, everything may go well. But if, before that happens, an older homosexual seduces him, he may become fixed in the wrong direction and often no efforts, no will-power, and no medico-psychological treatment may be able to break the homosexual tie. A successful marriage is possible, but rare, if the homosexual tendency has ever been formed. An experienced homosexual who had well analyzed himself, said to me once: "If I had had the right girl at the right time I would not be what I am today."

Finally we have the third and naturally the most frequent type: The real boy. Normal in his congenital and endocrine make-up, he remains rather unaffected in his sex development by any outside influences, as far as the direction is concerned. If, in his bisexual period, homosexual experiences have taken place, they did not fall on a fertile soil and are soon forgotten in his first love affair with a girl. He is hardly ever in danger of becoming a homosexual.

Many boys of the second group continue to waiver between homo- and heterosexual love for years, perhaps for the rest of their

lives. It all depends in which direction they find the greater resistance. In the United States and especially in the larger cities, it is very much more difficult for the normal unmarried man to find a woman than it is for the homosexual to find a boy. Our "sex purity" has fostered the alienation of affection and the breach of promise suits, rackets of which many men are more afraid than of venereal disease. (Recently the State of New York has outlawed "balm suits," a most hopeful symptom of honesty and enlightenment). Prostitutes have become part of the criminal underworld here, through the severe persecution to which they are at times subjected. Consequently they have formed associations with gangsters and professional criminals and often behave anti-socially themselves. Besides, many men would not know where to find a prostitute even if she were relatively safe. It is quite necessary to "know the ropes" in order to buy normal sex relations in New York without incurring dangers of hold-ups, raids, etc.

Then comes the problem and *fear of venereal disease*. Our sex purity does not allow the necessary education and instructions as to preventive measures. Believe it or not, many of our puritan "uplifters" consider a venereal infection a punishment for sin. (At least so they say; subconsciously they are jealous and want the other man to suffer for his sexual pleasures, something they themselves do not have, but would like to enjoy.) This fear undoubtedly swings the pendulum occasionally in the homosexual direction. But even within heterosexual relations, the fear of venereal disease and pregnancy, and ignorance of preventive methods, often determines a form of sexual acts other than the biologically normal one. A safer prostitution that would allow a certain amount of confidence, and a better sexual education as to prophylaxis would counteract this tendency (for which France is usually held responsible).

While the normal masculine man could not be kept from his sex object, the woman, by any obstacle, may even enjoy overcoming obstacles, and is willing to take all kinds of chances to eat the forbidden fruit, the bisexual individual, consciously or subconsciously, goes the road of lesser resistance. A homosexual relationship has hardly any of the dangers and the difficulties just enumerated. The ease, for instance, with which a man can "pick up" a boy in New York is amazing.

A homosexual from abroad once remarked to me: "Your New York is an Eldorado for us. Boys can be had everywhere and they fall for the least bit of attention." Besides, there are no breach of promise suits, no "Mann Act," rarely a venereal disease, no

pregnancies, no difficulty in getting a hotel room. Blackmail is the only danger, thanks to the existing laws. It is interesting indeed that according to a reliable report, New York's foremost vice crusader has admitted that homosexuality increases where prostitution is repressed. The same is true of divorce. But the position that prostitution occupies in stabilizing the institution of marriage shall be discussed later.

A further result of the repressive policy, especially if compared to European cities, can be seen in the field of *sex hygiene*. A prostitute generally provides a place for sex relations, that is, the bedroom with its normal privacy. New York does not tolerate such places except for the richer class that can be charged enough to allow the prostitutes or the madame to pay for "protection" in the form of graft or fines and still make a profit. In this way the automobile has become the ever-ready "love-nest." The psychic uneasiness and the necessarily abnormal and forced positions of such love-making are undoubtedly causative factors in many cases of sexual disturbance that develop later on (inhibitions, impotence, and premature ejaculation). Furthermore it seems logical to assume that many venereal infections are transmitted in the car as there is little possibility of prophylaxis, certainly very much less than in a bedroom where at least soap and water are easily enough available.

The repression of prostitution is in many ways comparable to the repression of alcoholic drinks. One of the greatest harms that prohibition did was to inhibit the educational campaigns against drinking. In the same way the existence of laws and police activities against prostitution make it seem unnecessary for the authorities to provide sexual education. Why point out dangers of something that is not supposed to exist? A. Wolbarst, prominent New York urologist, wrote as follows (5):

"... I desire to emphasize the belief that the suppression of prostitution has not diminished illicit sexual relations; that it has resulted in widespread moral looseness and sex stimulations; that it has caused the moral and physical ruin of many girls who might otherwise have remained clean and unscathed; and finally, that it has not perceptibly diminished the amount of venereal disease, but on the contrary has caused its dissemination in a wider circle, especially in the poorer strata of society."

Wolbarst is undoubtedly right. Just as prohibition created bad, adulterated and often poisonous liquor, the suppression of prostitution produces a larger number of diseased prostitutes and therefore a greater spread of venereal disease.

Some European experiences likewise seem to prove very definitely that where prostitution no longer occupies the attention of laws and police, and where sex hygiene has instead been taught in school, venereal diseases have decreased considerably. Cure ignorance as to prophylaxis and you prevent venereal disease. Nothing else can help.

Another point in sex hygiene naturally is the fostering of the habit of *masturbation* (better called monolagny) if normal sex relations are made too difficult or too dangerous. While masturbation in itself has never done any harm to anybody's health, except indirectly through the worries and self-reproaches that it occasions in the minds of the ignorant, it has one definite disadvantage and danger: the person becomes so accustomed to obtaining his sexual satisfaction in solitude that he frequently finds himself, uneasy, embarrassed and impotent when he later on marries, and has a partner in his sex activities. ("Excessive masturbation" which is so frequently accused of producing physical disaster is a sequel or concomitant to, not a cause of nervous and mental abnormality. Besides, the wide variety of individual factors render a definition of "excess" impossible.)

Let us review the price we pay for our "sex purity" and for our various attempts to do away with prostitution. There is the moral damage to our public institutions like courts and police. There is the creation of crimes and criminals, including the "pimps" as the managers and protectors of the prostitutes. Homosexual tendencies are increased and fostered and, by the obstruction of normal sex gratification, venereal diseases, sexual neuroses, and perversions are all on the increase. Marriage becomes a much less sacred institution and divorcees are more numerous.

Is there a solution and what is it?

## CAUSES OF PROSTITUTION

Before a doctor starts treating a patient he makes a diagnosis to determine the cause of a disease. The cause of prostitution cannot be expressed in one word. It is a complex problem intimately connected with the definition (as discussed in the introduction) and with general sociological factors.

Kingsley Davis (6) makes the following enlightening comments which may serve to introduce an analysis of causes:

"We cannot, however, define human prostitution simply as the use of sexual responses for an ulterior purpose. This would include a great portion of all social behavior, especially that of women. It would include marriage, for example, wherein women

trade their sexual favors for an economic and social status supplied by men. It would include the employment of pretty girls in stores, cafes, charity drives, advertisements. It would include all the feminine arts that women use in pursuing ends that require men as intermediaries, arts that permeate daily life, and, while not generally involving actual intercourse, contain and utilize erotic stimulation.

"But looking at the subject in this way reveals one thing. The basic element in what we actually call prostitution—the employment of sex for non-sexual ends within a competitive-authoritative system—characterizes not simply prostitution itself but all of our institutions in which sex is involved, notably courtship and wedlock. Prostitution, therefore, resembles, from one point of view, behavior found in our most respectable institutions."

The first and to my mind the most frequent cause of actual professional prostitution, is a character trait ordinarily called "*laziness*." It is usually (although not always) easier to play and drift than to do housework or be held to an office routine. "Love of display, luxury, and idleness" is given as the principal cause by one writer (Woods Hutchinson); "disgusted and wearied with work," is the explanation of another (7). A different education and home surroundings might have prevented this development. Sometimes a glandular deficiency may be responsible for lack of ambition and disinclination for work.

Occasionally these girls can be highly intelligent and make excellent companions, not only sexually. Often enough it has happened that they married one of their "customers" and became good wives and mothers.

Professional prostitution is much more often a temporary occupation than is usually realized. George Ryley Scott in his excellent study, "The History of Prostitution" (8) concurs in this opinion.

The second and perhaps equally frequent reason for a girl to become a prostitute is a biologically inferior or *defective mentality*, a moronism which prevents her from finding a job or from holding it if she does find one. It probably predisposes her to prostitution emotionally also. This is a hereditary handicap, difficult to handle and usually not amenable to treatment, except institutional. These, often infantile, girls are also potential drug addicts, frequently ending as such.

A less frequent but nevertheless important group is represented by the *disillusioned girls*. They enter prostitution on the rebound. Disappointment in a true love affair, true as far as they were concerned, or a failure in marriage, created a mental attitude partly revengeful and partly of the "I don't care" and "what's the use"

variety. Although disappointment may frequently be a convenient alibi, it cannot be doubted that it plays its part as a true cause of prostitution.

These three groups constitute the more or less voluntary prostitutes to which must be added a fourth but actually only small group, the *nymphomaniacs*, who suffer from a pathologically exaggerated sex desire. Only the promiscuous life of the prostitute may satisfy their cravings. Marriage hardly ever solves their problem. Psychological or glandular treatment may be of help. But these women usually do not want to be changed and as they are frequently very successful as prostitutes, they are satisfied with their fate.

Fifth, we have the girl who is *economically forced* into the "oldest profession." At times this group is undoubtedly a very large one. Depression periods probably increase their number, although they decrease the demand at the same time. They are the victims of an imperfectly functioning society, not sinning but sinned against. Often they become "joy-girls" to support old parents, a sick husband or more frequently—a child. No group shows the injustice of the present repressive system more clearly or would benefit more by reform. Here is where *prevention of prostitution* should replace *persecution of prostitutes*.

Sixth, and finally, we have a class of girls that can be called the "*love slaves*." They are the victims of *unscrupulous men* "pimps" who take advantage of the girl's infatuation and force her to "work" for them. That many of these girls are morons at the same time is understood. They constitute a large percentage of the girls that "work" in cheaper houses of prostitution. All their earnings go to "their man" who is not only lover and exploiter, but protector as well. He arranges for bail if the girl is arrested and usually has political pull to effect a release. The police are their unintentional but nevertheless factual supporters. Without the repressive methods many a pimp would find himself unemployed. Masochistic tendencies of some girls due to their infantile sexuality constitute a powerful incentive for this form of "white slavery."\*

These diversified causes of prostitution indicate the difficulties of the solution of the problem. But solution does not mean abolition. Abolition is neither possible nor desirable. Theoretically speaking, prostitution could only cease to exist if there were no

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\* This would be the only justification for the expression "white slavery." The popular idea, fostered by moral crusaders and by the sensation-seeking press, that "white slaves" are virtual prisoners, is nonsense.

longer a demand. This again would logically have to shift the problem to the man, prohibiting the male sex urge, which carries the thought *ab absurdum*.

The advantages of a saner and safer form of prostitution have been indicated in previous remarks. Aside from the factors already mentioned and from the experiences of past centuries that proved the uselessness of repression, a few other points should be mentioned which I have stated elsewhere before (9).

## JUSTIFICATION OF PROSTITUTION

Objections usually given to the recognition of any form of prostitution are, again, all in the same category: emotional. "We must respect the human body and cannot advocate its sale" is one example. One can well understand the sentiment back of this remark but not its logic in our times of wage slavery, medieval prisons, capital punishment and war machineries.

"Is not love degraded by buying it with money?" is another question frequently asked. It certainly is not, because it is not "love" that a man buys from a prostitute, but physiological sex gratification, and there is usually no pretense of love either.

Love is more degraded by the woman who marries, pretending affection, just for food, shelter, and luxuries.

The sex urge is the basis for love. But while one is usually "in love" with one individual only, the libido can be satisfied by many. The ideal of having love and the sex urge joined in a perfect spiritual and physical union, is only too rarely attainable. Such would indeed be the ideal but reality happens to be different. It would be ideal, too, if there were no sickness and no poverty but in reality they do exist. Just as we have clinics and hospitals, in consequence of an imperfection in the human body, that is subject to disease, and just as we have charity and the dole in consequence of poverty—i. e., an imperfect economic structure—we have prostitution in consequence of an imperfect sexuality. The physiological *release of sexual tension* alone, even without the higher spiritual attainment, called love, is highly essential for the contentment and well-being of the majority of people. Where marriage does not provide this release, the prostitute can render a very real service.

In this way, prostitution becomes an important *factor in marriage* not in a destructive but in a stabilizing sense, naturally always assuming that with sufficient knowledge, the danger of venereal disease is largely eliminated. The sex urge is fundamentally polygynous. Civilization has produced a change in this respect

but by no means in every man (or in every woman either). It is better for his own as well as for other married lives if the polygamous man seeks to satisfy his desire for variety among the "ladies of leisure" rather than among the wives and daughters of his friends and acquaintances. Complications and tragedies could then be avoided, and certainly many divorcees.

Schopenhauer (10) called prostitutes "human sacrifices on the altar of monogamy" and Cato is often quoted as having expressed satisfaction on seeing a man emerge from a brothel, for otherwise "he might have gone to lie with his neighbor's wife" (11). As to this argument of the preservation of marriage through prostitution, Havelock Ellis (12) writes the following comment:

"This social necessity of prostitution is the most ancient of all arguments of moralists in favor of the toleration of prostitutes; prostitution has developed together with the marriage system and if we accept the eternal validity of the latter and the theoretical morality based on that system, this is an exceedingly forcible, if not unanswerable argument."

There are many men who object to prostitutes or pretend to object to them. Their ego is hurt. They want to be "loved" for their own selves and not buy the illusion with money. Women are only too often subconsciously jealous and their hate, pity, or contempt for the prostitute corresponds to the degree of their own frustration. Finally all the emotions involved in puritanism and mid-victorian "morality" will naturally rebel furiously against recognition of any form of prostitution but without offering one single rational or logical argument.

A frequent opinion expressed by the more liberal mind is, that prostitution could be replaced by "free love." This is a Utopian wish-dream. There are too many unfortunate men whom nature and life have afflicted with deformities and ailments, with physical and mental handicaps, making it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to arouse interest in a woman, not to speak of the aging or old man who retains his libido but whose chances of finding a partner in "free love" are unfairly against him. For them it is an actual blessing to be able to buy sex relations, and the prostitute who sells them this opportunity does them factually more good than many professional men like priests and doctors with their well-meant advice.

The opinion is often expressed that in such cases the libido should be "sublimated." Such "sublimation," i. e., the transforming of the physical sexual impulse into some impulse of higher

psychic activity is, however, a difficult and rare accomplishment. Havelock Ellis (13) says: "Sublimation is far easier to talk about than to achieve." There is no evidence either, that the sexually abstinent yield intellectual products in life that are superior to those yielded by persons indulging in physical sex activities. Suppression naturally may be possible but only too often at the expense of a neurosis which occasionally, in the so inclined, may take the form of a dangerous sexual perversion (rape or attacks on children).

For many men, perhaps for the majority of them, the lure of sex is the lure of novelty and of variety not only as to the partner but also as to the act itself. To find such variety among "decent" girls and women would be difficult. Besides it would involve the men in emotional entanglement decidedly undesired if not dangerous. Therefore prostitution supplies the easiest and safest form of satisfaction.

The prostitute can greatly benefit two other classes of men: the *impotent* and the *pervert*.

There are men whose sexual deficiencies (lack of erection or premature ejaculation) are so deeply rooted that no treatment is of any avail. But their libido is alive. They do want satisfaction, they can enjoy some of it, but they cannot give it (at least not in the normal manner). There is practically nothing left for them but prostitution. In a number of cases, men have regained their potency through a prostitute. Their otherwise fearful, apprehensive—"Will I succeed or will I not?"—disappeared, as success did not matter. Their restored confidence sometimes also restored their potency with other women, for instance with their wives.

Furthermore, the prostitute may be a blessing for those men who can only find satisfaction through some harmless perversion and through acts and objects which are usually not available in a "love union." Prostitutes can tell truthful stories of most fantastic and bizarre actions of some of their customers. But if Nature (by inheritance) or Life (by infantile fixations) have given them such desires, why not satisfy them, so long as they do no harm? The opportunity to be able to practice sex acts other than those usually accepted as "normal" will always create the demand for prostitutes.

Quite aside from physical contacts, prostitution provides for many men an opportunity to relax in female company, and quoting Havelock Ellis (14) "to add an element of gaiety and variety to the ordered complexity of modern life, a relief from the mo-

notony of its mechanical routine, a distraction from its dull and respectable monotony." This applies to both sexes. Such civilizational value of prostitution can likewise be found in the much maligned "taxi dance halls" giving the latter institution its deserved justification, provided their "clip-joint" practices would be eliminated (see Cressey, "The Taxi Dance Hall" (15)).

Last, but not least, in defense of prostitution, some passages shall be quoted from a "Report by the New York Headquarters of the Salvation Army" (June 14, 1926) written by Colonel Margaret Bovil. This report strikingly illuminates the influence of the repressive policy on the problem of "illegitimate" pregnancies:

"Twenty years ago our rescue homes, as they were called, were always filled with women of mature age who had deliberately degraded themselves. Many of them were found in establishments in the so-called red-light districts and were induced to enter our institutions as the first step toward a new start in life. Others, we used to find and plead with in the back rooms of saloons, and still others were taken out of the police courts after they had been arrested for soliciting on the streets. From whatever source we found these women, however, they were, with only a few exceptions, women who had deliberately and consciously chosen what has mistakenly been called 'the easiest way.'

"This is not the situation today. Red-light districts have been done away with largely and so have the saloons with back rooms; and, between the police and the activities of citizens' committees, we have practically eliminated open prostitution on the streets. In spite of these reforms, the Salvation Army in this one territory now has twice the number of maternity homes that it operated in those lurid days of the past and they are all filled to capacity—by whom? Not by professional, deliberate and conscious violators of the social code, although we still work among that class, too—but by school children, many of whom have been obliged to leave their desks in either the high or elementary grades to go direct to our institutions for the ordeal of motherhood.

"I, myself, have been amazed during the survey just completed, to realize the great percentage of our inmates during the last two years who have been school girls. I have known for some time that the number was increasing, but not until the completion of this survey did I realize that it had reached the appalling figure of 42 percent of our entire work in these institutions.

"The average age of these girls is 16 years. Any intelligent observer will see instantly what this means. To have an average of 16 means that we must have an astounding number of girls who are becoming mothers between the ages of 11 and 14."

Dr. William J. Robinson, in his splendid little book, "The Oldest Profession in the World," likewise calls attention to this report and comes to the conclusion that (16): "No stronger proof can

be advanced in support of our contention that the hounding of prostitutes has no other result except that of aggravating conditions."

In an article in the *Medical Journal and Record* of January 6, 1932, Dr. George B. Lake recalls the fact that sex in our age has emerged from the cloak of prudery and that changing conditions have altered relations between men and women as well as their mutual relations to society beyond the wildest imaginings of our grandfathers. "Are we ready," he asks courageously, "to declare that there is no possible need or room or justification for sex as service?"

## DANGER OF PROSTITUTION

The one really great danger in prostitution is naturally the dissemination of venereal diseases. No other danger or disadvantage can be compared with it either in its importance or in its difficulty of control.

Statistics as to the number of prostitutes infected with either syphilis or gonorrhea or both are unreliable and deceiving. Among those that are arrested and examined, the percentage is said to be very high, perhaps 70% or more, although not all in a communicable state of disease. But among those that are not known to the authorities, the percentage is undoubtedly much smaller because their greater intelligence makes it easier for them to escape infection as well as arrest.

Among the prostitutes "working" in well controlled houses, the percentage of infections is negligible. It is judged to be in the neighborhood of 2% (which naturally does not include those women that were cured of a former infection). Besides, it is important to remember that while an occasional case of disease may exist in such house, the methods of sanitation practiced therein prevent its dissemination. And that, after all, is the essential point. Striking experiences in this respect were gained during the war.

It is worthwhile to examine the record of Mrs. Ettie A. Rout (17), a courageous English woman who did much valuable work in Paris during the last year of the war, and shortly after, in the prevention of venereal diseases among the soldiers. In one of the "tolerated houses" where she herself supervised the sanitary rules, not a single case of infection appeared during an entire year, although the house bore an enormous traffic. But, when, again under her supervision, a large number of street walkers were gathered



up and examined, a very large percentage were found to be diseased.

It is, by the way, interesting to note that Mrs. Rout praises the ready cooperation she found from the "joy-girls." But then, she continues (page 11):

"I found the road of health blocked by social uplifters, particularly by the virulent puritanical variety: the most poisonous form of organic life. And the female of the species is more deadly than the male. 'Serve them right,' was the sole comment on the problem of the infected soldier. . . . Talk to the social lifter of the joy-girl and she says: 'Unspeakable female' and turns a cold back. Talk to the joy-girl of the social lifter and she lets fall a drop of the serpent's wisdom: 'Professional jealousy' and turns a gay front. It is sometimes difficult to decide which of the two, the prostitute or the puritan, is the more mischievous and irresponsible. Myself, I am convinced that the good woman do more damage than the bad women. The bad women can be kept clean and they will aid in the medical prevention of diseases as a rule. The good woman won't. . . . The prostitute may inflict damage on the body, whereas the puritan inflicts damage on the mind and the mind is more than the body. The prostitute is a social rebel. The puritan a social slave. And slavery may be worse for the nation than rebellion."

The statement of infected men as to the source of their infection is interesting and bears out the above. There are decidedly more men who claim infection from so-called "good girls," married women, etc., than from professional prostitutes. The latter realize that freedom from disease is their capital and must be preserved. They become experienced, know how to protect themselves and insist on frequent medical examinations. The greater danger is the "amateur"—the working girl who occasionally "steps out" for pleasure more than for profit.

This opinion is not merely a personal one, based on some observation in a venereal clinic years ago but coincides with the statements of others who are much more qualified to express an opinion. In a personal communication, A. Wolbarst of New York states:

" . . . in my practice and in my clinics, I have made it a routine practice to inquire whether the infection was derived from a professional or clandestine, and it is my considered opinion that the source of infection in amateurs is from 60 to 70 percent as against 30 or 40 percent in professionals."

Wolbarst has published his observations and deductions repeatedly (5).

There are very few definite statistics available as to the source of venereal infection. They are naturally difficult to procure. Brunet, Shaw and Reinhardt (18) gave a statistic based on 1,000 cases. They attributed 49 percent to "clandestine" and 45 percent to prostitutes but their definition of a "prostitute" seems to be vague. They do not speak of the professional prostitute (as was done in this article) but of one "to whom the men gave money." Money is often given to clandestines and "amateurs," too, without putting them into the class of professionals.

Regenburg and Durfee (19) concluded from 500 cases that 61 percent clandestines and 29 percent prostitutes disseminated gonorrhoea.

Among the "professionals" a distinction has to be made between the "kept woman," the high-class coquette, the more or less expensive "call-girls" on one hand, and on the other hand the poor wretched girl that either "works" in a cheap "joint" or walks the street in the tenement districts. The latter, on account of wider promiscuity, are a much greater danger.

As to the prostitutes, themselves, they are a cross section of womankind. There are all kinds of prostitutes just as there are all kinds of stenographers, department store clerks, and telephone operators. Some of them are clean, healthy, intelligent, and attractive; others are physically and mentally a mess, and they will be a mess whatever their profession.

To characterize prostitutes by the pitiable few who get run in, who are infected and whose earnings are meager is as ridiculous as it would be to characterize all women in any other profession by a few of the worst specimens in that profession. The finest prostitutes who make the most money, who have definite ambitions and achieve them, do not appear in the Women's Courts. They are too intelligent. To base statistics on those that were arrested is utterly misleading.

As Raymond Moley pointed out in his book, "Tribunes of the People" (20), the distinction between higher and lower class prostitutes may seem artificial and unjust. However, the social danger from the first group, that is the woman that has only relatively few lovers and lives in comfort, even luxury, cannot be compared to that arising from the girl that "sees" so and so many men daily for a dollar or two each. Here, protection and control is needed because mass infections are likely to occur.

Certain forms of prostitution involve the danger of *exploitation* (for instance in brothels) and other forms, those of *coercion, fraud* or *seduction*, possibly of minors (through "pimps"). Others again

may constitute a public nuisance, for instance *soliciting* in the streets. That those abuses, especially the first two, should be suppressed with all available forces of the law, is self-evident. But regarding solicitation in the streets, or in public places, it is to be said that a friendly invitation of a girl to a man to "come along" seems less of a nuisance than the often persistent requests of unemployed for the price of a "cup of coffee." Solicitation may or may not be annoying; existing legal statutes are sufficient to check abuses. The man who claims to feel insulted is a rank hypocrite and as to the "bad example," i. e., the element of seduction, what about our "sexy" magazines, tabloid newspapers, provocative movies, and many advertisements?

Every warring against vice is an advertisement for vice.

It cannot be repeated too often that prejudices, puritanism and moralizing will get us nowhere in our fight against venereal diseases. It is almost unbelievable but an actual fact that the opinion is still expressed occasionally (once by an American Secretary of the Navy and at another time even by a prominent physician) that venereal disease is a punishment for sin and prophylactic measures are therefore not to be endorsed. Such hang-over from another age does more to spread venereal diseases and to prevent their eradication than does prostitution. The value of prophylactic measures has been proven beyond a doubt. The words used by Dr. Robert A. Bachmann of the U. S. Navy, who reported on his investigations on venereal disease prevention in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for May 28, 1931, merit repetition here: "The argument that the provision of medical prophylactic agents will increase immorality is mere sophistry and not based on facts. The direct opposite has been demonstrated every time any investigator has taken the trouble to find out the truth by observation, instead of delivering an offhand, unsupported opinion."

### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS TOWARDS SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF PROSTITUTION

In order to arrive at a practical solution of the problem the physician and the psychologist must cooperate with the sexologist, the student of sociology, the educator, the occupational guidance expert and—for certain phases of the work—the lawyer and the specially trained officer with police powers.

In principle, problems of sex should logically be solved by procedures in accord with biological and medical science and this should not be influenced by dogmatic theology or by a sex pervers-

sion called puritanism. Scientific considerations should prevail, not emotions.

Within the limitations of this discussion, it would be impossible and inadvisable to go into too many details as to how a city like New York could handle its prostitution problem. These details must be left to the respective experts to be worked out. Only a general outline can be presented here, of how a sexologist visualizes a satisfactory solution.

At some future time, prostitution, as an institution, must cease to receive official attention. But until the result of wider sex education makes it possible and advisable officially to ignore the problem, prostitution should neither be outlawed nor openly sanctioned. Instead it should be tolerated under such supervision as would eliminate its dangers. This entails the abolition or nullification of any laws prohibiting prostitution and a complete cessation of any police or judicial activities directed against prostitution as such. Since fornication for pleasure is not unlawful in the State of New York, fornication for a monetary consideration should likewise be a purely private individual affair. It would be impossible anyway for anyone, including the police, to differentiate between the two.

Prostitutes (as well as homosexuals) belong in penal institutions no more than alcoholics or epileptics. This was strikingly emphasized by former Commissioner of Correction, Joseph F. Fishman, and Vee Pearlman in an article in *Harper's Magazine* of August, 1934, as well as in Fishman's outstanding book, "Sex Problems in American Prisons" (National Library Press). The Woman's Prison Association likewise admitted it in its annual report of 1932.

Prostitution is a problem for the law and the police only if cases of exploitation, coercion, fraud and seduction, especially of minors, become known. Then social harm is done and crimes are committed. The feeble-minded likewise must be protected. The law has also a right to interfere if public decency is openly violated and especially if a woman or a man who know that they are diseased, infect somebody else by concealing their illness.

Sexual education should be given the widest possible extension and should be provided for both sexes in schools and colleges, and through publications especially stressing methods of preventing venereal infections.

Until such education has borne fruit in preventing girls from becoming prostitutes, some men from becoming their customers, and both from being infected with any venereal disease, a method

of control and supervision is necessary. This method shall in no way be either "regimentation," registration or segregation of prostitutes. The old mistake of stamping the prostitute as a social outcast must be avoided.

The control and supervision should be exercised by a "Board of Sanitary Control" connected with the Department of Health. This Board must first seek voluntary cooperation. Only if such cooperation is persistently refused and recommendations are flagrantly disregarded, shall the Board exercise its mandatory powers. The Board should employ a sufficient number of trained medical attendants, and male and female nurses, to investigate individual prostitutes (as found in streets and public places) as well as to inspect houses of prostitution. These houses or individual prostitutes should not be apprehended through entrapment, or snooping, especially if such work is offered voluntarily. Recently, certain student organizations volunteered such services and, while idealistic motives cannot be denied in some cases, too many of these young people are merely seeking the "forbidden fruit" that way, or desire some childish form of self-glorification. Their activities would be as contemptible as that of stool-pigeons. Besides, the same old abuses of graft could be created.

The Board of Sanitary Control should have three principal functions: medical, educational and economic.

Medically, the Board, having various branches in different parts of the city, would undertake regular examinations and would issue health certificates similar to those issued for domestic employees and for food handlers. It is, after all, quite as bad to become ill from eating poisonous or bacterially infected apocryphal tarts as to become ill from consorting with a prostitute.

Whenever a venereal disease is discovered the Board would arrange for admittance of the infected party to a "hospital-sanitarium" conducted as a home rather than as a public institution.

No experiments should be conducted on patients there, nor should patients be used for any purpose of medical teaching. They should be detained until cured but their stay should be made as pleasant and as desirable as possible. If they are destitute, the treatment should be free. If the individual has some means, a charge may be made. At the discretion of the Board, reliable patients could be "paroled" to be treated by private physicians but only those approved by or appointed as members of the Board.

There must be a department for men as well as for women. Every prostitute has received her infection from an infected man. If the man who gave the prostitute her infection can be found he

should be reported and made to submit to treatment, the same as a search must always be made for the woman who is designated by a male patient as the source of his infection.

When a patient leaves the hospital-sanitarium or the care of a private physician as cured, the ordinary health certificate is issued or reissued.

Such health certificates should be issued anonymously, the bearer being identified by a photograph and a finger-print only. For psychological reasons names and addresses should be omitted. They would be unreliable anyhow and therefore superfluous. All suggestions that this form of certificate constitutes registration must be avoided. Full printed instructions as to sexual hygiene should be given with every certificate, for which no charge is to be made. Even photographs should be supplied free.

Any girl questioned as a professional prostitute should not be further molested if she can present such a certificate showing at least one monthly negative examination for syphilis and one weekly examination for gonorrhea, signed either by a physician on the staff of the Board or by any of those private physicians appointed by the Board.

It may be said right here that the author is not fooling himself into believing that such examinations for health certificates, as to the freedom from venereal disease, are invariably reliable. A girl may be examined and found well at 11 A. M. At 12 noon she may receive an infection from a customer and transfer it to another at 1 P. M. Dissemination could then continue for a whole week before her next examination would reveal the infection of which she herself may have been unaware.

Not only are such health certificates therefore unreliable as to the momentary health of the bearer but they may even involve a certain danger, as they may give the male client a false sense of security. And yet they are better than nothing. Better this girl's illness was discovered after one week (at the worst) than much later when the symptoms of the disease have become manifest. Better that the male client know that the girl was well a week ago than that he know nothing about her at all. Her health certificate should clearly state that it is no guarantee for her good health at this very moment, only that the bearer was found free from any venereal disease at the time of the last examination (date, place and name of physician being recorded). Advice as to the use of prophylactics (condom, sanitube or both) should be added, and in this way the defects of the certificate can be largely counteracted.

While the utilization of such health certificates would still have some intrinsic defects, it has one great advantage, an advantage which makes the procedure invaluable: The process of its issuance has enabled somebody at the Board of Sanitary Control to talk to the applicant. If the certificate was issued for the purpose of prostitution the woman's reasons for entering the profession or for remaining in it could be discussed, her environment, psychology and possible endocrine make-up investigated, and, most important of all, the applicant could be instructed in the fundamental knowledge of preventing venereal diseases and in the rules of sex hygiene in general. The health card, therefore, while no guarantee for freedom from venereal disease, is a fair assurance that the bearer knows how to protect herself and her customers. This knowledge will prove more important in the long run than her own actual momentary good health because proper hygienic methods will prevent infection and dissemination even if she were diseased.

A girl that has no such certificate should be detained for examination if the supervisor feels reasonably certain that she is engaged in professional prostitution or she can merely be advised and warned to procure such a certificate.

Raids or rather "supervisional visits" that may occasionally be conducted should have as their only unpleasant consequence such enforced examination for those women that have no health certificates. Houses of prostitution would neither be licensed nor sanctioned but would be silently tolerated as long as they conformed to certain regulations and if no justified complaints existed (complaints would consist of denunciations that for instance an infection has been received, that girls are exploited, that "pimps" are taking the girls' earnings, or that neighbors are being disturbed, etc.).

Supervisors should be allowed to inspect the premises for sanitary and other conditions. Every room used for sex relations should have soap and water and clean towels (possibly paper towels) and also an automat selling condoms, as well as an approved preventive ointment (for instance Sanitube) at cost, with full instructions as to their use. (Such automats should also be encouraged in all "comfort stations" of theatres, movies, etc., supplied and supervised by the Board of Sanitary Control.)

A certificate should be issued to such houses, stating that they have been inspected and found sanitary. (The presence of the official automat could constitute such certificate.)

Certificates could be issued to men also on their application, naturally with less frequent examinations. At the discretion of

trained and trustworthy supervisors men could likewise be requested to undergo examination or be detained for examination if found in unsupervised houses of prostitution or with individual prostitutes who have no certificate.

The supervision of the "buyer" as well as the "seller" has more value as a psychological measure to show the Board's impartiality, than as a preventive for the spread of disease. The man who at most may visit two or three different prostitutes a week cannot be compared as a potential source of infection with the girl who may be visited by twenty different men daily. The logic of the recommendation to treat men and women absolutely alike in the problem of prostitution therefore cannot be conceded.

In supervised houses or with girls that have their certificates, men should never be molested. This would encourage the exclusive patronage of such places and individuals and they, in turn, would be encouraged, for business reasons alone, to cooperate properly by applying for inspections and certificates.

Every man and woman should be obliged to procure this same health certificate before marrying. That would, at the same time, remove a specific stigma from these health certificates.

The Board would likewise determine a possible mental disease, feeble-mindedness or any other illness requiring special attention or treatment.

To avoid exploitation, no girl should be allowed to live in a "house." If a place is kept in an orderly fashion, it should not be designated as "disorderly." Girls should be free to come and go as they please. The "Madame" must agree to take only a moderate but fair part of the girl's earnings. She is responsible for the health of the girls, must see to it that every girl not only has an up-to-date health certificate but has also been instructed in sex hygienic methods; for instance, how to examine a customer before contact. She is also responsible for the girl not being exploited by any procurer or pimp. (Dr. Ben L. Reitman in his study of the prostitutes' business manager shows how often such exploitation occurs and says, "the existence of the pimp is due largely to the fact that prostitution is an illegal profession"—page 12—(22)).

The status of the "Madame" would thus be changed from a racketeer to a sort of practical nurse.

The educational functions of the Board of Sanitary Control are intimately connected with the medical and have already been touched upon. No girl or man should leave the clinic or hospital without receiving printed instructions as to the nature and prevention of venereal disease. Free illustrated lectures should be

given regularly to the public showing the various preventive measures for both sexes.

Part of the educational task is a sociological service where free advice will be offered to any girl seeking it. In this way a girl who did not want to make her living as a prostitute would be given every possible assistance to find suitable employment. Prostitution should be pointed out as an unhealthy occupation (perhaps comparable to nursing in a small-pox hospital) but not as degrading, immoral or anti-social. The Board should cooperate closely with reputable employment agencies.

Facilities should be provided for psychological studies of girls, with psychotherapy, and also for endocrinological studies with the respective treatments. Both types of treatment may tend to thin the ranks of prostitutes.

Those girls, however, that willingly wish to continue as prostitutes should neither be preached to, nor scolded, but simply instructed how to conduct their chosen profession safely and decently, after the disadvantages have been pointed out to them.

Finally the Board should offer *economic* help and advice and should have funds for the immediate needs of girls in such acute want as might force them, against their desires, to commit acts of prostitution. Funds should be available to send girls home if stranded in the city. Funds should also be available to take care of dependents of girls while under treatment and detained in the hospital. Close cooperation with respective welfare societies, maternity hospitals, etc., should be arranged.

In many ways the above suggestions coincide with those of Magistrate Kross who, however, nowhere intimates that there is any justification for prostitution. But without realizing and honestly admitting such justification it seems difficult to attack the problem from the correct psychological angle. Prostitutes, therefore, should not be called "offenders" and words like "rehabilitation" or "fallen women" should likewise be avoided entirely.

It is a question of "Weltanschauung" how prostitution is to be viewed. "A necessary evil," a "social necessity," a "prosocial institution," a "bulwark of the home," have been some of the characterizations of advanced thinkers. The ideas of "vice" and "crime" or even a "social disease" are too illogical to deserve further argumentation. While an enlightened society should not allow any girl to live as a prostitute who does not want to, the girl that chooses the profession voluntarily should not be molested as long as she does no harm.

The "house of tolerance" has often been condemned as useless

in the fight against venereal disease. However, if only in one single instance it has been demonstrated that infections can be prevented, the system of control and sex hygienic instructions has proven its worth and its right of existence. The report of Ettie A. Rout (16) does prove that a "house" can be "tolerated" without danger. It simply depends upon the proper technique of its management and supervision.

In conclusion, it may be well to quote from one of the most civilized human beings and the most enlightened sexologists of our times, Havelock Ellis (19), a remark on the problem of prostitution: "A prostitute is not a commodity with a market price like a loaf of bread or a leg of mutton. It is crude and inexact to say that she sells her body. She is much more on the level with people belonging to the professional classes who accept fees in return for services rendered."

And one of the wisest remarks of George Bernard Shaw may likewise be recalled here. He said that any vice that cannot be suppressed should be made a virtue.

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States Department of Ji

GJS:SKL  
54-144

New York  
July 12, 1940.

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
Neutrality Act.

Dear Sir:

There is forwarded herewith a copy of the pamphlet entitled "The Fifth Column in Washington!" This was published by the Constitutional Educational League, Inc., New Haven, Connecticut, of which Joseph P. Kamp is the moving spirit. This was received through the local Post Office Box address.

Very truly yours,

*B. E. Sackett*  
B. E. SACKETT,  
Special Agent in Charge.

encl. (1)

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61-10355-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 12 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

1 ENCL.

COPY

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY  
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
1734 New York Avenue NW  
Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
FIELD OFFICE  
13th FLOOR RAMSEY COUNTY COURT HOUSE BLDG.  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

June 14, 1940

Mr. L. V. Boardman,  
Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Dept. of Justice  
1021 Bankers' Building  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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Dear Mr. Boardman:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a memorandum  
submitted to this office by Special Field Agent Donald D.  
Ainsworth.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] John Waters of Madison, Wisconsin, are  
active organizers for the Communist Party and are constantly  
engaging in various subversive activities.

This is referred to you for whatever attention you deem it  
merits.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Thomas E. Stakem, Jr.  
Field Agent in Charge

Enclosure

b6  
b7C

61-10355-X2



COPY

June 10, 1940

To: MR. Thomas E. Stakem, Jr., Agent in Charge

From: Donald D. Ainsworth, Special Field Agent

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] John Waters are active organizers for the Communist Party and that [REDACTED] has recently been given a position with the [REDACTED] which [REDACTED] says, has given her further opportunity to continue subversive activity.

b6  
b7C

The relief records indicate that [REDACTED] is employed as [REDACTED] with the [REDACTED]

This information is submitted for whatever disposition you deem advisable.

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1021 Bankers' Building  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
June 18, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 8-17-92 BY 1048DKM/KPK

Mr. Thomas E. Stakem, Jr.  
Field Agent in Charge  
Division of Investigation  
Works Progress Administration  
13th Floor Ramsey County Court House  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Stakem:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 14, 1940, with which was enclosed copy of a memorandum submitted by Special Field Agent Donald D. Ainsworth.

I sincerely appreciate your having referred this matter to my attention.

Very truly yours,

L. V. Boardman  
Special Agent in Charge

LVB/pc  
61-247

cc Bureau (Encl.)  
St. Paul (Encl.)

61-10355-X2

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

Philadelphia, Pa., July 1st, 1940.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

Honorable President:-

The attached booklet was given out free in  
central city Philadelphia last week, and as a loyal Democrat  
(and an American citizen), I am passing it on to you for what  
it's worth.

I can hardly believe that there is any  
foundation to the names mentioned in "AMERICA'S FIFTH COLUMN  
LIST No. 1", etc., since most of them seem to be in official  
capacity in the United States Government. However, it would  
seem to me that in times like these, if there is no truth  
in the facts contained in the attached booklet, the publishing  
of same should be prohibited. On the other hand, it may bear  
investigation either way.

Pamphlets of this type in these trying  
times certainly have their effects on the citizens of the  
United States, and give much food for thought and discussion.

Respectfully yours,

(Miss) A. E. Leonard

A. E. LEONARD,  
800 Allman Bldg.,  
136 South 17th St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

1 ENCL. C

61-10355-3
JUL 17 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

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DATE 8-17-92 BY 10470201/OK

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DLT:ESK

July 12, 1940

61-10355-3

112624

Miss A. E. Leonard  
800 Allman Building  
136 South 17th Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Leonard:

Your letter dated July 1, 1940, addressed to the President has been referred to this Bureau for my information.

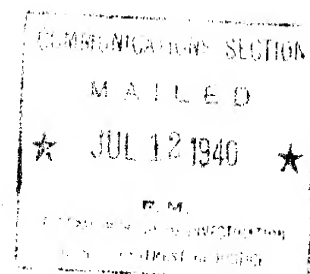
The enclosure relating to America's Fifth Column and your suggestions in connection therewith are being incorporated in the official files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I desire to thank you for the interest which prompted you to write the President in this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



## HOLMAN &amp; HOLMAN

REAL ESTATE

185 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

112622

June 15th., 1940.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, JUN 19 1940  
 White House,  
 Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED

My Dear President:

I am sending you this booklet to show you some of the rotten German propaganda being distributed thru out the country, and would ask you to please turn this over to the proper department for their attention and action.

On behalf of dozens of my friends and myself we urge you to do everything short of sending men over to help the Allies. In my opinion, as well as many others you are one of the Greatest Humane Presidents ever to be in the White House. May God bless you, and give you good health and courage to carry on.

Sincerely yours,



Phil Holman

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JUL 10 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 19 1940 P.M.
DIVISION OF RECORDS
CRIM. DIV. - FISH

JUN 19 1940

6-15-40

Holman & Holman, Inc.  
Holman, Phil  
N.Y., N.Y.

112623

Re: Encl booklet representing German propaganda.  
Urge help for Allies.

Justice  
ema:fs

146-7

8-17-92

10482KM/KOK

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AMT:JB  
94-3-4-982-3 August 1, 1940  
61-10355-3X1

Miss Frances Brownie Huson  
Huson Memorial Hospital  
Covington, Georgia

112620

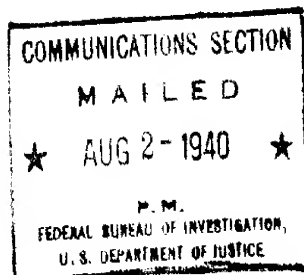
Dear Miss Huson:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 16, 1940, and the magazine entitled, "5th Column in U. S. A." which you forwarded under separate cover.

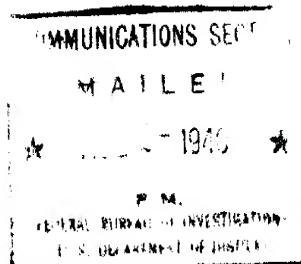
It was indeed kind of you to submit this magazine for my consideration, and your courtesy and interest in so doing are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



8-17-92 1040000/1000

HNCD  
KID  
MMT



Huson Memorial Hospital

Cobington, Georgia

July 16, 1940

J. Edgar Hoover  
F. B. I.

112621

Washington, D.C.

\*Fifth Column Magazine

Dear Mr Hoover:

I am sending under separate  
Cover a Magazine "5th Column" in U.S.A.  
which I bought at a news counter  
here. Please read it through carefully.  
It may be a hoax or it may be something  
you should know. Perhaps you have  
already seen it. Any way I hope it  
will be of some use to you.

Yours for America,

Frances Brownie Huson

10430X/1/CBK  
Frances Brownie Huson

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Phil Holman,  
265 Riverside Drive,  
New York City.



To His Excellency,

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,

White House,

Washington, D. C.

Personal.

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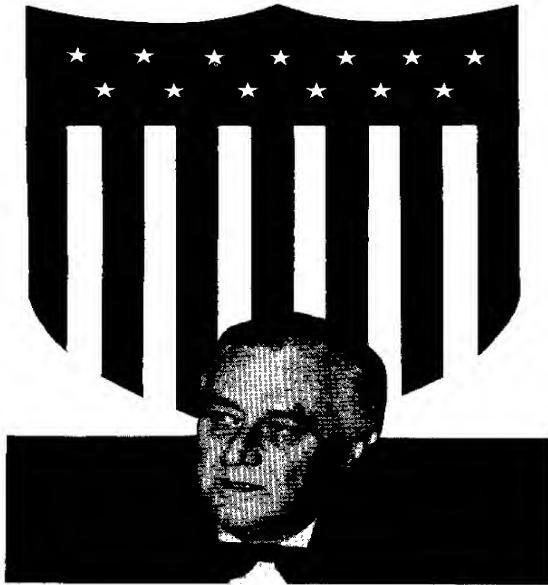
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# THE FIFTH COLUMN IN AMERICA



*"We are not isolationists except in so far as we  
seek to isolate ourselves completely from war."*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Published by  
CONSUMERS GUILD OF AMERICA, Inc.  
15 East 40th Street  
New York, N. Y.

94-3-4-12

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# THE FIFTH COLUMN IN AMERICA



PREPAREDNESS is the watch-word of the hour. America should not only be prepared against foreign military invasion but every American should keep himself prepared against mental invasion of false ideas.

Beware of a blitzkrieg of fear that will confuse and confound you. The instruments of such warfare upon your reasoning powers are tongue and pen. It is a psychological gas attack from within. Let us reason calmly and avoid hysteria.

The Preparedness campaign implies that we are not prepared for military defense. Yet nature has so prepared America that even in its infancy when she had little but natural advantages, she was able to overthrow an existing sovereignty and expel it from her shores. Now that we have grown to be the wealthiest nation on earth, with strong military defenses, what further defense preparation do we need? There are still two vast oceans flanking us and these natural defenses are much stronger than any Maginot or Siegfried line. Even the powerful nations of England and France who have territorial possessions and possible military bases in the Western Hemisphere could not attack America successfully even in this day of aerial warfare.

There is not a single nation or group of nations on the other side of either ocean, no matter how powerful, that could successfully invade our shores. There is not a single nation in Europe or Asia, with a military establishment that we could invade. This is the common sense view; not the view of professional warriors, war profiteers or self-seeking politicians. The transport of troops, to be landed on hostile soil 3,000 miles away is simply not militarily feasible. Such a prospect is a fantasy—an utter illusion. Thus East is East and West is West, both secure against invasion from the other unless—and here lies the

insidious program of the Fifth Column in America. We cannot successfully attack a European or Asiatic nation unless we first establish an entangling alliance with a nation in one of these spheres. In the last war we could not hope to invade Germany by sea; we needed both the cooperation of the large Allied navy and the friendly soil of France to debark with the aim of invading the enemy by land. Since every project to carry on war 3,000 miles from home requires of necessity an entangling alliance, we must give up our most cherished principle and de-Americanize ourselves. "Preparedness" is a word against which we are not prepared because we accept it in a defensive sense and thus the program of the Fifth Column in America works its aims unsuspected by the unthinking. Even the most patriotic and the so-called isolationists are deceived by it into unwittingly supporting an aggression program. A super-military establishment is an utter waste for defensive purposes because of our natural position. But once it is created, the military interest, the political interest, the financial interest and the industrial war profiteers will combine to find use for it. This combination will be too powerful for us to stay and we shall find that through overpreparedness we are unprepared against militarism. An excess of military power is just as dangerous within as from without.

## ROOSEVELT THE LEADER

Let us turn the spot light on President Roosevelt, the main instrument of the Fifth Column in America. The New Deal is ever new. It passes from one new phase to another, but always it is a new dealusion. Its range is very wide. IT BEGAN WITH THE SLAUGHTER OF LITTLE PIGS; IF WE DO NOT CHECK IT, IT WILL END WITH THE SLAUGHTER OF AMERICAN YOUTHS.

The most charitable view would be that the President is a dupe of foreign and domestic interests, but we are driven from this view by the President's own utterances which show that the vicious forces now operating against our peace and security are not out of harmony with his apparent plans and purposes. Indeed we are less likely to be deluded if we recognize that he is the very front of the Fifth Column in America. Even the most casual observer has sensed the President's hopeful interest in the

war, even when it was merely in prospect. Perhaps disheartened by the New Deal's many failures to carry on successful economic war, the prospect of military war has revived political hopes. The positive words of assurance against our entry into war, quoted on cover of this pamphlet, were uttered, it must be remembered, during the New Deal recovery. Now in the drab days of New Deal decline, political necessities are altered.

The President never loses an opportunity to point the peoples' mind toward the war and from our internal troubles. Whether these acts spring from a conscious partiality for the Allies, a definite unneutrality or political necessities and personal ambitions is immaterial to the consequences. The essential fact is that every syllable uttered by the President on the war is calculated to move us closer to the brink. Even his interventions for peace lose the ring of genuineness, because he brings us ever closer to war, in spite of his professed horror of war.

Knowing full well that our geographic position as heretofore pointed out gives us as it should a sense of security, he deftly undertakes to undermine it by such phrase as "false teaching of geography." He undertakes to alarm us by stating that Santiago, Chile is closer to Europe by air than the time required by Alexander to go from Macedonia to Persia or for Caesar to go from Rome to Spain. He tells us that the time from Africa to South America by plane is but four or five hours while Napoleon's army required four or five weeks to go from Paris to Rome or Poland. Not the least of the subtleties of this insidious poison is to suggest a landing by the enemy first in a weaker nation in South America. In this verbal device of relativity between airplanes and armies, factors that are not relative, we see not an illogical mind but a dishonest one, yes, a dishonest one. Let us not hesitate to be plain spoken in this serious crisis. Too much blood and treasure is at stake; too much of America's future and the future of the world is involved to consider delicacies with one who would fool us into seeing dangers that are non-existent and overlooking those that are real.

We all know that the President did not win popular support by rationalizing public questions. He is a master of the emotional appeal. His technique is the bleeding heart and the pointing finger. He weeps for the underfed, the underhoused and the underclothed. From under, under, under he points to

the upper where reside the "tories," the "economic royalists," the "money changers," etc. He always poses himself between the black beast and the fair lady. That the black beast is still alive after eight years of pointing and in fact for political purposes must be kept alive and that the fair lady is still menaced, may be overlooked here because the act was on an economic peace-time stage. When, however, the black beast becomes one side of the war contest and the fair lady becomes the other which we must rescue, there is the hazard that not only may the one-third which he says is under, under, under, be sunk lower but that another one-third may be killed or maimed, physically or economically, the Monroe Doctrine destroyed and our entire future inextricably involved with the jealousies of the Eastern Hemisphere. We cannot afford to indulge our emotions at this time with this master of emotions and mob psychology. This is a time for sober heads and sane reasoners. If we would avoid war we must avoid all who would lead us into war.

## TWO DOCTRINES

We in the Western Hemisphere have the Monroe Doctrine, which in brief says to the Eastern Hemisphere, "mind your own business and we'll mind ours." The American republics like that doctrine and are prepared to defend it. But if we mind other nations' business in the Eastern Hemisphere, we ourselves attack the Monroe Doctrine, because we thus erase the chalk mark that separates the hemispheres. This chalk mark is merely a mental attitude that perseveres as long as it is respected and defended and breaks down when it is dishonored by its sponsors. Yet this latter is just what the President would have us do. He says, speaking to a Pan-American gathering, "is this solution—our solution, safe if it is solved for us alone?\*\*\*\*I think not." What he suggests by his usual sly phrasing is that we must not only solve our own problem of living in peace and harmony with our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere, but we must also solve the problems of the Eastern Hemisphere. This is the Roosevelt doctrine. What presumption, what insolence, what egotism, what insanity; an insult to the intelligence of the peoples of all the Americas. The author of this doctrine must be obsessed with visions of grandeur. Here the spirit of the dictator is revealed. The ideology of democracy is that all peoples set up their own systems. It is the essence of dictatorship to undertake to impose any system on whatever pretense.

Let us not forget that the Monroe Doctrine is not a part of the American republics. It is merely a proclamation of President Monroe that is accepted throughout Latin-America because it is defensive. If we choose to take sides in the wars of the old world, do not our sister republics have the same right, and may they not choose the opposite side, thus splitting the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere? Would we consent for any Central or South American republic to take sides in Europe or Asia? We in the Western Hemisphere can remain united in defence; we may split in offence. If sides are to be taken in eastern wars, we can not dictate to our sister republics, which side to take and we may find ourselves allied with one side and one or more Central or South American republics with the other. Thus we shall have drawn the war to this Hemisphere.

Europe and Asia, too, have a doctrine, unwritten except in blood, but pursued throughout the centuries. It is the doctrine of power politics. We abhor it, and no doubt the common peoples of all lands wish they were not in the grip of it, but politicians and aristocrats have so willed it. Though without a formal charter this doctrine of power politics is nevertheless international and formidable. We are powerless to alter it except by precept and example in preserving peace in our own sphere. If we invade Europe or Asia, we play the game of power politics; we adopt the eastern doctrine and abandon the western.

The horrible atrocities, the brutal invasions, the unconscionable treacheries which we see taking place in Europe and Asia and which so deeply shock us are not spontaneous manifestations. They were not even incepted in the last world war. They are the product of centuries of power politics. Our horror is too confined, too near sighted if we envision it merely from the immediate precipitants. A shot fired in this war is but the echo of another fired one, three, five or ten generations before, coming perhaps from our own revolution when we were struggling to expel power politics from these shores. The enduring hates, the secret machinations, the jealousies, the ambitions, the hypocracies and the treacheries of the old world are what our forefathers and even recent immigrants fled from.

When President Monroe pronounced the doctrine of the Western Hemisphere, neither he nor any preceding or succeeding

president with the possible exception of Wilson, ever dreamed that there would come a president of the United States who would propose to leave this Hemisphere to "quarantine the aggressors" to a part of the eastern hemisphere. The aggressors are quarantined against the spread of the dread military contagion in this half of the world whereas there would no longer be a quarantine if we infected ourselves by entering the plague spots of Europe or Asia. Only after a quarter century are we recovering from the infections of hatred, jealousies and repudiations we incurred in our last expedition wherein we hoped to leave a healing potion but left nothing lasting but markers for the graves of our misled youths.

### "SAVE OUR CIVILIZATION"

The way to preserve civilization is to be civilized. The way to be civilized is to mind our own business and give to our fellow humans bread but not a sword. If war is uncivilized, how can we civilize by going out of our way to engage in it? Is European or Asiatic civilization our civilization? If it is, why did our fathers flee from it; why the Monroe Doctrine? If it isn't why should we fly to it? Is there any American civilization in Europe or Asia? Certainly not. Then it is not being attacked. Therefore the only place we can preserve our civilization is here in the west. And with Europe's civilization going through its recurrent convulsions it is highly important that we stabilize ours as a beacon and hope of peace.

It is useless to speculate which side will win the war, for both sides will lose. Yet in time the peoples of both sides may be the winners. Following the war there will be poverty, chaos, and revolution. If out of it comes some solution of Europe's political and economic problems, the dead may not have died in vain. That will be the time for America to show her civilization. Then will come the neutral endeavors of succor and general human helpfulness without humiliation to the recipients, for we shall not stand as an erstwhile foe to any people and our strength unspent in war will be a support for that newer civilization that must arise from the ashes.

### ENTANGLING ALLIANCES

Some of the acts hereinafter cited were designedly taken to throw a weight on one side of the war contest and others

were not, but it so happens that they all fall on the side of the Allies.

### Alliance No. 1

In January, 1934 Mr. Roosevelt decided that he would pay a bonus of 66% or \$14.33 on each ounce of gold over the old price of \$20.66. In accordance with this share-America's-wealth plan we imported from the Allies during the years 1934 to 1939 inclusive, \$9,899,292,000 worth of gold as follows:

Great Britain .....	\$6,816,114,000
France .....	1,846,914,000
Belgium .....	285,719,000
Holland .....	950,545,000
	<hr/>
	\$9,899,292,000

On this the Roosevelt free gift bonus amounted to \$4,058,716,800. This enabled the Allies to carry on their armament program with American dollars. Stated in aeroplanes at \$40,000 each it was a gift equivalent to 101,000 planes. This free gift of American dollars continues in increasing amounts month by month and is a most important contribution to Allied war activities. Germany and Italy having neither gold hoards nor gold mines have not participated in this American largesse.

### Alliance No. 2

The gold bonus scheme (called dollar devaluation) raised the ratio of the English pound sterling at the outset from \$3.65 to \$5.10. But England's sick internal economy continued to press down her international creditability and in 1936, Mr. Roosevelt conceived another scheme to bolster the declining pound and franc. This was called "stabilization" and a "Tripartite Agreement" was entered into. Under this agreement the treasuries of the United States, England and France agreed to buy one another's currencies if one or the other fell below an agreed ratio. Since of course the dollar never declined nor was expected to, there was no occasion for any except Uncle Sam to do the bolstering and thus another gratuity was given these nations as long as it was feasible. With the coming of the war the strain on Uncle Sam became too great and the scheme had



to be abandoned with the result that the pound has slid lower than it was in 1934 when Roosevelt gave it the big lift and but for that lift would now be rated about \$1.75.

### Alliance No. 3

In 1939 another scheme was put into operation, where under the Agricultural Department pays a bonus on the export of farm products ranging from 25% to 50%. To illustrate how this scheme ties up with Alliance No. 1 in the Roosevelt share-America's-wealth plan, let us take an import transaction of gold and an export transaction of cotton. First the foreigner sells the U. S. an ounce of gold at the old price of \$20.66 and the New Deal gives him an import bonus of \$14.33. With the \$35. thus received, the foreigner buys cotton at 10c a pound and the New Deal gives him an export bonus of 25%. Thus he receives 438 pounds of American cotton, which would cost an American \$43.80. But for the grace of the New Deal, the foreigner would have to pay the same. Thus this important war commodity may be purchased at 47c on the dollar by those foreigners who have the ships to come and get it. Our regular dollar for all commodities to foreigners is 60c. But through the export subsidy scheme, we have a cotton dollar, a wheat dollar, a corn dollar and perhaps others to come. The number of blocked dollars and the amount of their discounts, depends entirely upon the whim of the New Deal, yet "congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof" according to the Constitution. England uses her blocked pound to her own advantage. The free pound is worth about \$3, but if we wish to buy any of her rubber, tin or jute we must buy with the blocked pound at \$4.02. We pay the bonus whether we buy or sell under the New Deal share-America's-wealth plan.

### Alliance No. 4

When war was declared, President Roosevelt prescribed a war zone into which our ships are forbidden to enter. Since it was England's strategy to sweep the seas in the combat area and blockade Germany, this accommodating act simplified her problem and it avoided possible incidents that would weaken our sympathies with the Allies. This withdrawal from the combat zone was for our own best interests and consistency dictates that we remain out, not only with commercial vessels but with war vessels above all.

### Alliance No. 5

Next Mr. Roosevelt secured the repeal of our neutrality law in favor of "Cash and Carry" for whoever could come and get the supplies for cash. Obviously only the Allies could come and get it, so this scheme further cemented our economic alliance with the Allies. In his repeal advocacy the President used the war profits argument, which in 1936 he had called "fools gold"—see speech at end of pamphlet. At that time an attack upon the Johnson Act which forbids credit to defaulting nations was avoided. The strategy was to accustom our industries to the patronage of the Allies and after our economy became more or less dependent upon war orders, credit or bonuses or gifts could be urged more effectively. Meanwhile more effort must be made to mould public opinion through the "preparedness" campaign and by the propaganda that England and France are fighting "our battle" for our "civilization." When England and France run out of cash, a large part of which is our cash given them under the double bonus system of the share-America's-wealth plan, we will be asked to give credit and to refuse it then will be "betrayal" and "treachery" against "friends" who are "fighting our battle" with their backs to the wall for "our civilization." That they will soon need credit (which of course means pure gift, since it will never be repaid) is evidenced by the rapid decline of the pound as shown in current exchange quotations.

### Alliance No. 6

The next military assistance to the Allies by the New Deal was so to dispose the Pacific fleet and so to voice through the State Department the East Indian status quo policy as would remove the necessity of the Allies to maintain naval forces in the Pacific to protect their interests, thus permitting them to use them elsewhere. It is our guns and our threats that are protecting the Dutch East Indies and the French and British possessions on and off the coast of Asia. All that is needed is an "incident" to involve us in war in the Pacific.

### Alliance No. 7

On the diplomatic front we have given support to the Allies by the presumptuous assurances of our erstwhile Canadian

Ambassador Cromwell, by the President's messages to the King of Belgium and Queen Wilhelmina and the repeated urgings by the President upon Italy to break her alliance with Germany. This latter was of course done under the plea of peace and restriction of war; a bit of false-face peace service. This was designed to preclude Latin-American sympathy for the German side in the event of Italy's entrance into the war, thus making it harder for the President to put the United States on the side of the Allies. When Germany invaded Catholic Belgium, the opportunity was seized to get a "solidarity" statement signed by all American nations condemning Germany. This maneuver allegedly originated in South America and made it harder for the southern republics to show opposite sympathies later.

We were taken by surprise when the President sent an emissary to the Pope. It was not a friendly gesture toward the Catholic Church but merely an effort to influence the Pope against Mussolini to avoid the breach between Latin and Anglo-Saxon sympathies. The President sees the danger in his program, but do we Americans realize that he is playing with dynamite that may blast Pan-American solidarity? This is a danger far more imminent than invasion from abroad.

From now on additional entangling alliances may be forged. Can we permit the President to continue these steps and still hope to remain out of the actual combat?

## CONCLUSION

There are now three doctrines in the world. First came the old world power politics doctrine that government must extend beyond the nation and that that nation shall govern which can assemble the greatest armies and navies either under its own flag or through alliances with other nations based upon financial, industrial, racial and religious ties. It is a doctrine of force, cunning and subjection of peoples. From it have fled for the past four centuries, the peoples who have sought liberty in the new world.

The second doctrine is the Monroe Doctrine, whereunder the old world doctrine is quarantined from the Western Hemisphere. The United States is its sponsor and main support.

Now comes the Roosevelt doctrine which would have the U. S. and such other American republics as we can associate with us, quarantine aggressors of the Eastern Hemisphere within certain boundaries which could be changed from time to time according to the exigencies of the time and to enforce which we would adopt the power politics doctrine and ally ourselves with some nations of the old world against other nations.

*This trinity of doctrines has put us into a triangle from which we must escape or our traditions, our security, our liberty shall be lost.* It has developed within eight years out of the maneuvers of one man whose method of impregnating minds with false ideas is that of the confidence man.

He asks under the pretense of patriotic concern over our defenses to vastly increase our armaments, even to the extent of 50,000 airplanes per year, which he omitted to point out will require 500,000 men to man and service. He well knows that the guns and planes we have and the ones he asks for will never be fired or flown in the Western Hemisphere. He knows that no nation even strong and fresh can attack us here and that after this war the strongest nations will be exhausted and before another menace can be conjured up, the present armaments, air, water and land will be obsolete. Hence these implements must be used in this war and he knows that no nation will be able to buy them and we must contribute them with or without the men to operate them. By conjured fears of invasion, he is betraying our confidence, to make us an ally of England and France in this war. He is not honest enough to confess what is evident to the discerning, that he is not neutral and he dares not tell his real motives. He prefers to plot and mislead us. Instead of laying a smoke screen of defense behind which to maneuver us into economic and then military offense, the President should disclose his real sympathies and motives. This would be frank, but alas, not Franklin.

This man slid into our confidence in 1932 when the nation was distressed and perplexed. He made a strong humanitarian appeal. He was a crusader for justice, for the right of every man to work and enjoy the fruits thereof, for the principle that the government must provide for the unfortunate unemployed until his economic schemes would call them back to mill, mart and mine. As the soft voice came over the radio there sat in

the living room of millions of homes, adolescent youths then in grade and high schools. For them and their parents he painted a picture of a better America, a better world, a future of peace and plenty for all. His theme song was "Happy Days Are Here Again." *In the hour of his triumph at the inaugural, he said, "America has nothing to fear but fear."*

Now the callow youths who in their innocent trusting years heard the siren song, are grown to manhood and womanhood. Between them and their prospects of marriage and life enjoyment still stands the army of the unemployed. The economic war is stalemated; its leader has deserted, no hope now is offered. *He who told us that we have nothing to fear but fear is now the purveyor of fear, the painter of airplane clouds, the conjurer of menaces.* The great humanitarian is now an armament salesman and the tools he is now trying to thrust into the hands of our trusting youth are not those of peace and production as promised, but implements of war and destruction. Hope of marriage, of domesticity, of parenthood must now be deferred, there is mass murder to be committed and the youth must be the murderers and the murdered. It is the age old story of old men making wars for trusting young men to fight.

*This is indeed a dark hour for America.* The political machinery set up to drive poverty from our shores is now turned on us to drive us and our wealth from these shores into the maws of war and our future generations into interminable political complexities.

I have no hesitancy in stating, indeed I feel it my patriotic duty to state to my fellow Americans that we have in the White House one man of our own blood and culture, who is far more dangerous to our peace and security than a million foreign secret agents, because he is our trusted servant placed in the greatest power house on earth with control levers touching power not only throughout this land but throughout the world. This is the leader of the Fifth Column in America and allied with him is the power of politics and pelf, just as mercenary as the hirelings of any foreign dictator.

Be not distracted to look into the mouths of imaginary cannon, but look deep into the mouth at the microphone, where, if you are discerning you will find motives ulterior to professions, demagoguery, cunning, self seeking and sinister plotting which are

as effective for fell purposes in America as the more bombastic and brutal style is in dictator countries.

I URGE YOU TO QUARANTINE THIS AGGRESSOR  
AGAINST INFECTION OF THE CONGRESS UNTIL IN  
THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS WE CAN FUMIGATE THE  
WHITE HOUSE.

E. C. RIEGEL, President  
Consumers Guild of America, Inc.

## ROOSEVELT IN RETROSPECT

"We shun political commitments which entangle us in foreign wars.

We are not isolationists except insofar as we seek to isolate ourselves completely from war.

I can at least make certain that no act of the United States helps to produce or promote war.

Nevertheless, and I speak from long experience, the effective maintenance of American neutrality depends today as in the past on the wisdom and determination of whoever at the moment occupy the offices of President and Secretary of State. But all the wisdom of America, is not to be found in the White House or the Department of State; *we need the mediation, the prayer and the positive support of the people of America who go along with us in seeking peace.*

Nevertheless, if war should break out again in another continent, let us not blink the fact that we would find thousands of Americans, who would be tempted for the sake of fools gold to break down or evade our neutrality. They would tell you and unfortunately their views would get wide publicity, that if they could produce and ship this and that and the other article to belligerent nations, the unemployed of America would all find work. They would tell you that if they could extend credit to warring nations, that credit would be used in the United States to build homes and factories and pay our debts. They would tell you that America once more would capture the trade of the world. It would be hard to resist this clamor; it would be hard for many Americans I fear to look beyond to realize the inevitable penalties; the inevitable day of reckoning that comes from a false prosperity. *To resist the clamor of that greed if war should come, would require the unswerving support of all Americans who love peace.*

If we face the choice of profits or peace, the nation will answer, "we choose peace." *It is the duty of all of us to encourage such a body of public opinion in this country that the answer will be clear and for all practical purposes unanimous.*

We can keep out of war if those who watch and decide have a sufficiently detailed understanding of international affairs

to make certain that the small decisions of each day do not lead toward war and if, at the same time they possess the courage to say "no" to those who selfishly or otherwise would let us go to war."

Excerpts from the address of President Roosevelt before a pacifist audience at Chautauqua, August 15, 1936, when and where it was politically expedient for him so to speak. Now turned armament salesman, witness these facts:

1939 budget, 19% for armament

1940 budget, 31% for armament

1941 budget, 60% for armament

Meanwhile all appropriations for economic war through, N.Y.A., C.C.C., P.W.A., W.P.A. have been declining. Fools gold" and "inevitable day of reckoning" are now empty words under the new war infatuation.

## LINDBERGH DECRIES FEARS OF INVASION

*Excerpts from Radio Address, May 19, 1940*

The power of aviation has been greatly underrated in the past. Now we must be careful not to overrate this power in the excitement of reaction.

The conservative who scoffed at aviation yesterday has become the radical who says that tomorrow we will be invaded by European aircraft.

From the standpoint of defense, we still have two great oceans between us and the warring armies of Europe and Asia.

Let us not be confused by this talk of invasion by European aircraft. The air defense of America is as simple as the attack is difficult when the true facts are faced. We are in danger of war today not because European people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of America, but because American people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of Europe.

A foreign power could not conquer us by dropping bombs in this country unless the bombing were accompanied by an

invading army. And an invading army requires thousands of small bombers and pursuit planes; it would have little use for huge transatlantic aircraft.

No, the advantage lies with us, for great armies must still cross oceans by ship. Only relatively small forces can be transported by air today, and over distances of a few hundred miles at most.

Let us guard America today as our forefathers guarded it in the past. They won this country from Europe with a handful of revolutionary soldiers. We certainly can hold it now with a population of one hundred and thirty million people. If we cannot, we are unworthy to have it.

But the course we have been following in recent months leads to neither strength nor friendship nor peace. It will leave us hated by victor and vanquished alike, regardless of which way the tide of battle turns. One side will claim that we aided its enemies; the other, that we did not help enough.

Let us turn again to America's traditional role—that of building and guarding our own destiny. We need a greater air force, a greater army, and a greater navy; they have been inadequate for many years. Let us form with our neighboring nations a clear cut and definite policy of American defense. But above all, let us stop this hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion that has been running rife these last few days. It is not befitting to the people who built this nation.

If we desire peace, we need only stop asking for war. No one wishes to attack us, and no one is in a position to do so.

The only reason that we are in danger of becoming involved in this war is because there are powerful elements in America who desire us to take part. *They represent a small minority of the American people, but they control much of the machinery of influence and propaganda. They seize every opportunity to push us closer to the edge.*

It is time for the underlying character of this country to rise and assert itself, to strike down these elements of personal profit and foreign interest. This underlying character of America is our true defense. Until it awakes and takes the reins in hand once more, the production of airplanes, cannon and battleships is of secondary importance.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

940 First National Building

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

August 6, 1940

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-17-92 BY 1048DKM/CAF

Dear Sir:

Re: CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE,  
INC. OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.  
INTERNAL SECURITY.

On July 30, 1940, [redacted]

[redacted] informed Special Agent RALPH T. HOOD that Mr. J. F. OWENS, President of that concern, had received a small pamphlet from a friend, one VICTOR EMANUEL of New York City, entitled "The Fifth Column in Washington" by JOSEPH P. KAMP which was published by the Constitutional Educational League of New Haven, Connecticut for sale at twenty-five cents per copy. This pamphlet was dedicated to "The Leader of my Party, Franklin D. Roosevelt". The book explained that KAMP was Executive Vice-President in 1933-1934 of the Richard J. Wagner Democratic Association.

This pamphlet sets forth on list one, "America's Fifth Column" and the list included ROBERT H. JACKSON, HAROLD L. ICES, FRANCES PERKINS, O. JOHN ROGGE, Assistant Attorney General, and THOMAS R. AMBIE, Special Assistant Attorney General, among others, as the leaders of the Fifth Column and a portion of the pamphlet was devoted to each of them.

[redacted] was unable to furnish a copy of this pamphlet.

This is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

H. E. ANDERSEN  
Special Agent in Charge

RTH:br  
cc - New Haven

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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Aug. 13, 1940.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 AUG 14 1940

36-page booklet  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

I received from a friend of mine, who got it from a friend of his, who, in turn got it the same way, a 36-page booklet entitled, "The Fifth Column in Washington! Un-Americans on the Government Payroll," which (according to the back cover) is "published and distributed by" the Constitutional Educational League, Inc., with headquarters in New York City (342 Madison Avenue); New Haven, Conn., (First National Bank Building) and Madison, ~~Wis.~~ Wis., (Pioneer Building

I do not know whether this booklet has been drawn to your attention or that of your office. However, it purports to list "American Fifth Column. Listed are: "Robert M. Lovett, secretary of the Virgin Islands; Robert H. Jackson, attorney general; O. John Rogge, assistant attorney general; Harry Hopkins, secretary of commerce; Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, and many others whose names are just as big and positions just as great in this country's government.

In my opinion this ~~booklet~~ booklet has two results. It does it claims--warns the public about "fifth columnists" but also tends, in its very ~~aim~~ purpose, to undermine the people's faith in their nation's government. Will you please ~~let~~ tell me if this booklet is being investigated whether the source of its information has been sought out and what, if anything, has been done by your department.

AUG 16 RECD

artment.

*Alb. Bonhardt*

RECORDED

EWT:JB  
61-10355-5

August 19, 1940

Mr. Allan Bernhardt  
30 Cottage Avenue  
Mount Vernon, New York

Dear Mr. Bernhardt:

8.17.92 1048DEM/CAR

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated August 13, 1940. Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated.

I regret to advise that, by virtue of a well-established policy, I am unable to furnish you any information concerning the subject matter of your request.

I hope you will feel free to refer to me any further information which you deem to be of interest to the F. B. I.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



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CHESLEY W. JOURNEY  
SERGEANT AT ARMS

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 15, 1940

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Mr. C. G. Ferris, Executive Vice President of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Illinois, makes inquiry about the "Constitutional Educational League" with headquarters at New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Ferris is a son of the late U.S. Senator Woodbridge Ferris of Michigan, a man of high standing, and if there is any information you can properly extend to him, that will be much appreciated. I attach his letter on the subject.

F.B.I. information

Faithfully yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-17-92 BY 10450cm/COE

Chesley W. Journey

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AUG 16 1940

FIVE HENDON

AUG 20 RECD

ENT:DMM  
61-10355-6

August 22, 1940

Mr. Chesley W. Journey  
Sergeant at Arms  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-17-92 BY 10450DM/cfe

Dear Mr. Journey:

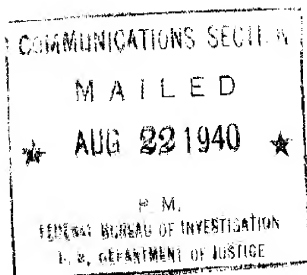
I was glad to receive your letter dated August 15, 1940, and the enclosures which you forwarded.

For your information, I wish to advise that the organization to which you make reference has not been investigated by this Bureau, and I am therefore unable to furnish any definite information concerning it. However, copies of a paper entitled "Headlines and What's Behind Them," published by this organization, have been referred to me, and the content of these papers indicates that the Constitutional Educational League is engaged in anti-Communist endeavors. This organization also published a pamphlet entitled "Join the C.I.O. and Help Build a Soviet America."

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



THE BLACK WHITE LIME CO.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Aug. 7, 1940.

Illinois Chamber of Commerce,  
20 N. Wacker Drive,  
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

There has come to our attention recently an organization known as the Constitutional Educational League with national headquarters at New Haven, Connecticut and midwest headquarters at Madison, Wis.

The main purpose of this organization seems to be the dispensing of information regarding fifth column activities in the United States and they recently issued a pamphlet entitled, "The fifth column in Washington" which, if based upon fact, is astounding. We are unable to reconcile the indiscriminate distribution of this pamphlet unless it is founded on facts and if the latter is true, this organization should be greatly encouraged and the information widely disseminated.

Will you please advise what you know about this organization and its work?

Very truly yours,

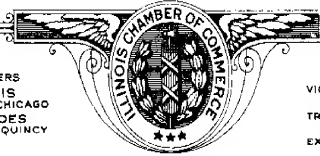
T. P. BLACK

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DATE 8-17-92 BY 10480km/cfk

61-10355-6

# ILLINOIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS  
GEORGE P. ELLIS  
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD CHICAGO  
WILLIAM F. GERDES  
PRESIDENT QUINCY



ROY C. INGERSOLL  
VICE PRESIDENT CHICAGO  
SIDNEY NIRDLINGER  
TREASURER GALESBURG  
C. S. FERRIS  
EXEC. VICE PRES. CHICAGO

TWENTY NORTH WACKER DRIVE  
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 7373

CHICAGO, ILL.

August 9, 1940

Honorable Chesley W. Jurney  
Sergeant At Arms  
Senate of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Jurney:

I am this morning in receipt of a communication which is rather interesting and in order that you may see exactly what it is, I am enclosing a copy thereof.

I know nothing about the Constitutional Educational League and I am wondering if you have any information available in regard to it, not only as to the responsibility and character of the personnel promoting the organization but likewise as to its objectives. I would like to have any possible information you have or can get for me on this subject.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Executive Vice President

CGF:AG  
Enc.

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DATE 8-17-92 BY 10480km/cff

61-10355-6

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-17-92 BY 10480km/cak

August 16, 1940

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for whatever interest it might be to the Bureau, a booklet entitled "The Fifth Column in Washington", put out by the Constitutional Educational League, who maintain Midwest headquarters in the Pioneer Building at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. I am also forwarding herewith copy of a letter forwarded to Elmer W. Roetter who is the individual who made that data available to this office, by John E. Waters, Midwest Secretary of the above League. A copy of this letter is also being furnished the Milwaukee office.

For the information of the Bureau I am also transmitting a circular entitled "Red Justice" by John E. Waters, as well as a form letter addressed to John E. Waters and signed by J. E. Byrne of the Wisconsin State Telephone Association. I am forwarding also a form for the execution of possible subscribers to the Constitutional Educational League. One copy of this is also being forwarded to the Milwaukee office for the completion of their files.

Very truly yours,

*W. S. Devereaux*  
W. S. DEVEREAUX, *arg*

Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

WSD:JMS  
Enclosures  
CC Milwaukee (Enc)

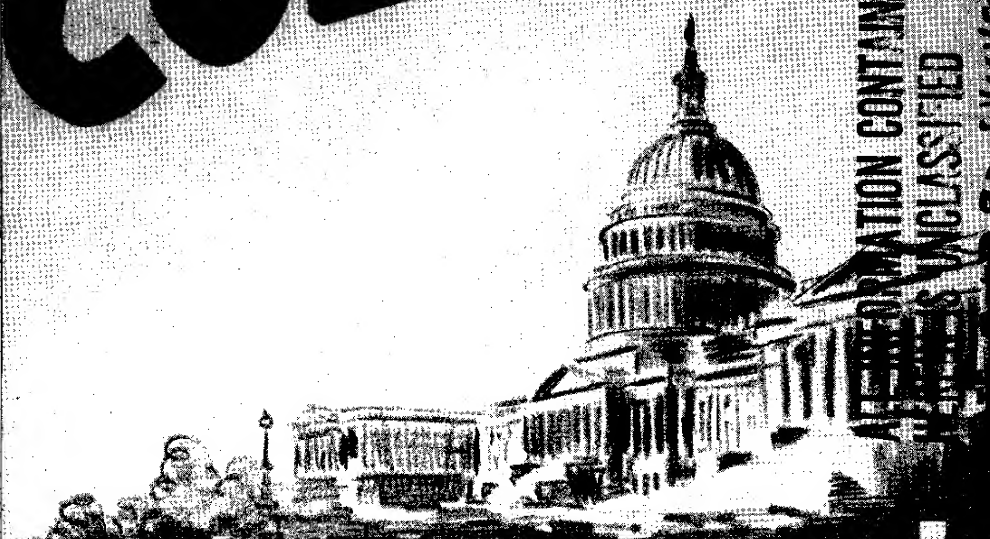
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# THE FIFTH COLUMN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-8-92 BY 1047000m/crk



## in WASHINGTON!

Un-Americans on the Government Payroll

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

61-12-55-7

Dedicated to  
the Leader of \*my Party

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

*in appreciation of his vigorous denunciation of the "Fifth Column" in America, and with the sincere hope that the factual highlights herein will help him discover the "borers—from—within" his own official household, before it is too late.*

Published  
JUNE, 1940

Second Printing, June, 1940  
Third Printing, July, 1940

\*In 1933-34 Mr. Kamp was executive Vice-President of the Richard J. Wagner Democratic Association in the Democratic stronghold of the nation, Senator Robert F. Wagner's district. In September 1933, he was named Secretary of the General Committee of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Democratic Organization, a designation which, however, he was unable to accept.

An editor of newspapers and magazines, and for more than twenty years a student of subversive movements, he writes with authority. Among others, he is the author of "The HELL of HERRIN . . . Rages Again", and "JOIN THE CIO . . . and help build a Soviet America".

# The FIFTH COLUMN

IN WASHINGTON!

By

Joseph P. Kamp

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## CONTENTS

PART	PAGE
I. "an amazing conglomeration"	5
II. "build a Workers' Republic"	11
III. "names too BIG for release"	21
IV. "most dangerous man in the Government"	29

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Constitutional Educational League, Inc.  
New Haven Connecticut

# AMERICA'S FIFTH COLUMN

## List No. I

	Page
ROBERT M. LOVETT <i>Secretary of the Virgin Islands</i>	11, 12
ROBERT H. JACKSON <i>Attorney General</i>	13, 14
O. JOHN ROGGE <i>Assistant Attorney General</i>	14
THOMAS R. AMLIE <i>Special Assistant Attorney General</i>	14, 15
HARRY HOPKINS <i>Secretary of Commerce</i>	16
HAROLD L. ICKES <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	7, 8, 16, 19
PAUL SIFTON <i>Assistant to Secretary, Department of Interior</i>	16, 17
FRANCES PERKINS <i>Secretary of Labor</i>	17, 18
SIDNEY HILLMAN <i>Member, President's National Defense Council</i>	17, 18
DAVID SAPOSS <i>Chief Economist, National Labor Relations Board</i>	18
EDWIN S. SMITH <i>Member, National Labor Relations Board</i>	18
LELAND OLDS <i>Chairman, Federal Power Commission</i>	18, 19
HARRY E. LAMBERTON <i>Assistant General Counsel, Rural Elect. Administration</i>	22
AUBREY WILLIAMS <i>Administrator, National Youth Administration</i>	29, 30, 31
MAURICE MANDELL <i>National Project Administrator, NYA</i>	31
HILDA SMITH <i>Federal Specialist of Workers' Education, WPA</i>	31, 32
JAMES H. DOLSON, using the alias "Franklin D. Roosevelt" <i>Instructor, Workers' Education, WPA</i>	32
And 562 others listed	23, 24, 25, 26, 27

## PART I

### "an amazing conglomeration"

Not so long ago Congressman Martin Dies, a good American, was being given a vicious going-over and a verbal kicking-around because, in simple honesty, he had dared to tell the truth about disloyal and un-American forces secretly at work undermining and threatening to destroy our institutions of society and government.

This "Red-baiting", as it was called, was considered to be even more disreputable than horse stealing, and many, including the President and members of the Cabinet, were loud with their abuse and ridicule.

Today, however, it is quite in fashion to be bluntly outspoken in criticizing the subversive activities of the Fifth Column. It seems that everybody is doing it in a general way, with President Roosevelt's denunciation, perhaps, the most vigorous of all.

At long last, after twenty years of apathy and inaction, a lot of people have apparently awakened and are threatening to "do something" about our "enemies within."

But there's something wrong. We are not getting anywhere. Although countless thousands of patriotic leaders and a smattering of Government officials have laid down a withering barrage of invective, lasting weeks on end, there still hasn't been a single casualty. In fact, no one, as yet, has laid hands on, or even pointed a finger at a real, live, honest-to-goodness member of the Fifth Column.

And that's not because our good patriots haven't been willing and alert. One organization announced some weeks ago that it would have 1,000,000 rifle-toting mothers mobilized by July 1st, prepared to shoot on sight. The newspapers did report that one fellow had been shot



as a Fifth Column suspect, but the suspicion turned out to be a mistake. Fortunately, the man will recover.

The Lions, a luncheon club, in cooperation with the F. B. I., assigned its 140,000 members to the task of checkmating the 140,000 Communists which J. Edgar Hoover's assistant, Mr. Clegg, believes are part of the Fifth Column.

In fact, thousands of organizations have already been formed to handle the situation on a local, state-wide and national basis. California, in keeping with its reputation, already has two fast-growing groups, an anti-Fifth Column Committee of the Associated Farmers and Erase-the-Fifth-Column, Inc.

Dr. Frank Bohn, who was a conspicuous Red twenty years ago, is organizing German-Americans and Italian-Americans to help stamp out the Fifth Column. "We will be in a position", he says, "to ferret out the men and women who are active in Nazi and Fascist circles and will deliver them to Government agencies." Why Communists are being slighted, is not explained.

Even Jeff Davis, "King of the Hoboes", decided that the "Knights of the road" should do their part, with the result that "800,000 Jungle Bulls" have their "eyes and ears open." They are under the command of "One-eye" Connolly, the famous gate-crasher whose phenomenal ability should get him into the most inaccessible hide-aways of the subversive elements—if only "One-Eye" knew what a disloyal Fifth Columnite looks like.

Believe it or not that problem has been solved. At least, according to a special dispatch from Washington to the New York Daily Mirror on June 20, an inventor has been haunting the Patent Office seeking to establish first claim to "a device which could be installed at strategic points and when a Fifth Columnist came along with a concealed map, the machine would sound an alarm." It is probably done with mirrors.

Of course, a lot of these activities are utterly foolish, and many of the newest crop of Hitler-haters and Stalin-baiters don't know what it's all about. Trained soldiers in the real Fifth Column are far too clever either voluntarily to disclose their identities or to fall into traps set by inexperienced enthusiasts.

It is nonsense to expect effective uncovering of the Fifth Column by amateurs who may have an axe to grind, or who may be in sympathy with one or the other segment of the Fifth Column. The disloyal, anti-American acts of the Nazis, the Fascists and the Communists are equally dangerous, and it should not be overlooked that many of the smartest Fifth Columnites and their friends will camouflage themselves by conspicuous activity in anti-Fifth Column movements and by loud-mouthed denunciation of Fifth Columnites.

Some attempts to get in step with public opinion, have bordered

on the fantastic. Secretary Ickes, for example, took a "white-wash" bath. "To protect the Government and my staff from false and hysterical charges", he sent a memo (it was as simple as that) to all Interior Department employees asking if they were members of any political organization or party advocating the "overthrow of our Constitutional form of government?"

Can anyone believe that "Honest Harold" was naive enough to expect that Communist and Nazi spies and saboteurs would identify themselves and step right up to be fired? He knows better than that, so why this absurd gesture?

Secretary Ickes' anxiety and precaution could be explained, no doubt, by the answer to a riddle which has been making the rounds. "Is there any difference between the Communists and the Nazis?", is the question. "Oh, yes," comes the response, "the Communists have Government jobs!"

This might be discounted as rather lame Republican humor but for the fact, it is recalled, that members of the Dies Committee have repeatedly charged that Reds are on the government payroll, while Congressman Noah Mason, a member of the Committee, went even further to say that "Communists occupy key positions."

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Woodrow Wilson, speaking at a meeting of the General Society of Colonial Wars, and in the presence of official representatives of seven foreign governments, recently declared:

"In Europe, the Fifth Column is in disguise. *With us, the Fifth Column is in office.*"

Influenced, unquestionably, by so much Fifth Column publicity, Congress finally took notice. A little befuddled, perhaps, but acting on the theory that "there ought to be a law," legislative steps were taken to keep Communist Party and Nazi Bund members off the Federal payroll and WPA and to bar them from employment in interstate commerce. It's a great idea, if it works.

\*Of course, it won't work. Proving membership in subversive organizations is in most cases impossible. Besides, the most dangerous Fifth Columnites don't openly belong to either the Communist party or the Bund — not now.

Considering all this, a reasonable explanation of Secretary Ickes' personal concern was a pointed reference by his "friendly enemy" General Hugh Johnson, who wrote in his column:

\*This booklet was originally published on June 21st, 1940. On July 12th the Associated Press in a Washington dispatch declared: "A nationwide questionnaire poll of more than a million WPA workers has turned up only four persons acknowledging Communist sympathies — two in New York, one in Detroit, and one in Philadelphia." WPA officials estimated there were "thirty-odd thousand Communists and Nazis on work relief payrolls" the story said.

*"Our danger is not enlisted Communist partisans. Our danger is crackpots in high official positions who scorn any Soviet connections and are scorned by them, but who harbor Communistic purposes and call them 'liberal'."*

General Johnson hits the nail right on the head. The most treacherous of the Fifth Columnites are not those who can easily be identified as Nazis or Communists. Public officials in positions of power and influence who, while hiding under a cloak of loyalty and respectability, sympathize with and abet major Fifth Column aims, are far more dangerous than Red-flag-waving, revolution-ranting Communists or Hitler-belling Nazis.

Now, if these things are so — and they are — it follows that the American people, in order to protect themselves and their country from the forces of disorder, unrest, and revolution, will have to know who are these members of the Fifth Column, what is their ultimate objective, and how are they attempting to achieve it.

Immediately after the President gave the Fifth Column a good dressing down, the working press asked him "who are some of the Fifth Column?" The President didn't know. He referred them to the Dies Committee.

Now, the Dies Committee had their collective fingers burned once, when they made public a list of 563 government employees who were members of a Communist "front" organization. They remembered that the President called it a "sordid procedure," so just now they're not saying anything.

Accordingly, due to the lack of official information, the following will be of interest:

The Fifth Column in America is made up of an amazing conglomeration of radicals who believe in a hundred different variations of the Marxian philosophy. (There are a dozen different brands of Communism, while Nazism, officially called National Socialism, is a variant of Italian Fascism, but all stem from Marx).

Every Fifth Columnite is working for some sort of a collectivist society. Some may be demanding "a workers' government," or "a new social order." Others want either "production for use and not for profit," "industrial democracy" or "democratic collectivism." All believe in "the class struggle" and "the class war." All howl for "civil liberties" — for traitors.

Invariably they sail under false colors and masquerade as "humanitarians," "liberals," "new deal" Democrats and "progressive" Republicans. They are found in every walk in life. Some are social workers, trade union leaders, teachers, clergymen. In common, all of

them believe that the Constitution is an outmoded "class" document, and that Capitalism has failed.

Collectively they despise the American system of society and government with its provisions for free enterprise, private property and individual liberty.

They are determined, at all costs, that the Constitution must be destroyed and the United States Government overthrown.

Then they propose to establish a Communazi dictatorship for America.

To accomplish this they are willing and ready, as Lenin advised his American disciples, to make "any and every sacrifice, and even if necessary, to practice trickery, to employ cunning, and to resort to illegal methods—to sometimes even overlook or conceal the truth—and by every and all means carry on the work of Communism."

Already they have power and influence among the negroes and relief workers, in the churches, in schools and colleges, in labor and industry, in the Army and Navy, and in the Government itself, where they are using the taxpayers' money, together with the prestige and facilities of the Government to further their subversive conspiracy against the American people.

## THE ELOQUENT TRUTH

"There is abundant proof that lurking within the shadows of our government's edifice, laying their mischievous plans at the proper time to sap and mine it, or to put the red torch of revolution and disunion against our democratic form of government, are those forces of evil, now commonly called 'The Fifth Column'."

"No one knows how great are their numbers, but evidence already produced shows that they run into tens of thousands, all of them sworn enemies of our form of government. However great or small may be their number, there is no place in the United States for a single one of them to abide in freedom."

—HON. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
From his keynote speech to the Democratic  
National Convention, July 15, 1940.*

## PART II.

### "build a Workers' Republic"

America's major concern, at the moment, is National Defense. No one can tell for certain how soon we shall have to be in a position to defend ourselves. The plans that are now being made and carried forward are of the utmost importance to every American. Nothing must be permitted to interfere with a rapid expansion of our military, naval and air forces.

Naturally, the Fifth Column will not ignore a real united, patriotic effort in this connection. Attempts will be made to sabotage the program on a thousand fronts, while the campaign for revolution will continue apace.

In view of this, Fifth Columnites in strategic positions must be discovered and identified without delay.

Students of the contemporary war scene are agreed that if any attempt is made to invade the Western Hemisphere it will be as a result of a dispute over French, Dutch and British possessions, including the Guianas, Honduras, Jamaica and the Bahamas.

It is significant that in the very center of this prospective battle area the United States owns the Virgin Islands.

And most amazing of all, is the fact that the major Government official in charge of the Islands is the man whose name is first on America's Fifth Column list, Robert Morss Lovett.

Professor Lovett, appointed as Secretary of the Virgin Islands by President Roosevelt on May 4th, 1939, has done more for the cause of revolution on this continent than any dozen of the best of Stalin's stooges put together.

During the past twenty years he has played a prominent role in al-

most every active Red organization of consequence. He was one of the four incorporators of the Garland Fund, which provided more than \$2,000,000 for all sorts of Communist, Socialist, Anarchist and I. W. W. organizations and enterprises. In 1922 he founded and headed the Federated Press League which, through its news service, supplied good Red propaganda to most of the 600 daily, weekly and monthly magazines and newspapers published by the Communist movement in America.

He was a member of the National Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union; a Vice Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy, most successful of the Communist "front" organizations; a sponsor of the Communists' Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, which sent American youths to fight and die for Red Spain, and a National Committeeman of the American Civil Liberties Union which, according to a Committee of Congress, is "closely affiliated with the Communist movement."

It would be an endless task to set down a complete list of the pink and red and scarlet organizations and movements with which Professor Lovett has been connected, but no brief sketch of his Communist associations would be adequate without including the League for Industrial Democracy which he helped to found, and which he headed for some 35 years.

The League's rallying cry is "education towards a new social order based on production for use and not for profit," which is a polite way of describing Communism. In fact Lovett's League is so close to the Communist movement that its youth and unemployment sections have long since merged with Stalin's legions.

Being appointed to high public office hasn't changed Comrade Lovett much. A month after taking his oath he was back on the job sowing seeds of revolt in Buffalo, publicly denouncing the "vested interests" and charging that the police, deputy sheriffs and the courts were "hostile forces" against freedom of speech.

If anything, Lovett is a little more arrogant and cocksure. Just four months after assuming office he signed an open letter in the magazine "Soviet Russia Today" calling for "closer cooperation with the Soviet Union." On March 18th last, he was in the public prints championing the Communists again. Each time he signed himself "Governor" of the Virgin Islands. Without consulting either Congress or the President, he just promoted himself.

What will "Governor" Lovett do if war comes? "I shall take no part myself and shall do my best to defend others who take a similar stand," is his official pronouncement.

Now, while the spectacle of a top-flight Red in charge of what might well be the nation's most important outpost, is disturbing, some

people might be reassured with the thought that the Department of Justice will take the necessary steps, at the proper time.

It is true Attorney General Jackson announced that his department was working effectively and zealously to combat Fifth Column activities. But he emphasized that there would be no general campaign or drive, and he virtually promised to handle suspects "with kid gloves"—all in the name of civil liberties. Now the Attorney General condemns the bill to deport Communist Harry Bridges.

Mr. Jackson's attitude recalls to mind that Senator Styles Bridges, back in April, asked if the Attorney General was "on a sit-down strike" against justice and against putting Communists in jail.

Senator Bridges pointed out that on February 15th, Attorney General Jackson ordered the United States Attorney at Detroit to dismiss indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury against 16 Communists accused of recruiting American boys into the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to fight with the Red forces in Spain.

Senator Bridges asked: "Why were these cases dropped? What influence was used on Jackson to get these cases dismissed? Are Communists to be treated as being above the law?"

The Senator also reminded that Attorney General Murphy had announced in January that the Department of Justice had all sorts of evidence of sabotage by foreign agents in airplane, munitions and automobile factories. It was understood, he said, that big indictments were coming. About this time Mr. Murphy was elevated to the Supreme Court and Mr. Jackson succeeded him.

"Then there were rumors," said Senator Bridges, "that some high personages in the Government were trying to prevent these indictments. Well, the Grand Jury quietly folded up last week without returning an indictment."

The New Hampshire Senator pointedly implied that the reason for all this was the Left Wing sympathies of Mr. Jackson and his closeness to Tommy Corcoran and Benny Cohen.

A more tangible indication as to where Mr. Jackson's sympathies lie is the fact that he was a sponsor of a parade by the Communist-bred Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and more recently, that he made a public appearance as a friend and defender, at their Washington conference, of the Communist-controlled American Youth Congress, which gave him a seven-minute ovation.

Still more light on Mr. Jackson's attitude is given in the February 12th issue of "Newsweek," which said:

"Robert Jackson, as new Attorney General, is insisting privately that he won't use (or permit) the Justice Department to hound

minority groups because of their political opinions.

"He says the law will be enforced (sic), but he feels there's a wide gulf between so-called moral responsibility for inciting hatred and actual legal responsibility for incitement to riot or insurrection."

Indeed! — a real distinction that the "comrades" will appreciate.

But even when the law is clear, as it was in the Lincoln Brigade case, the Attorney General found a convenient "out."

"These indictments," his statement said, "present to the department the dilemma of either discontinuing these cases or entering upon a vastly broadened campaign of prosecution."

Inasmuch as it is pretty certain that any real effort against the Fifth Column will result, of necessity, in a broad campaign of prosecution, it can readily be seen that Mr. Jackson will be confronted by another dilemma.

Those trusting souls who might expect a more realistic and patriotic attitude from other high officials in the Justice Department are also facing a dilemma, because there is evidence that Mr. Jackson's principal assistants are probably not in disagreement with his views.

O. John Rogge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of curbing un-American propaganda and subversive activities, made such a good speech at a "civil Liberties emergency conference" staged by some 14 Red "front" organizations last October, that Morris Ernst, of the American Civil Liberties Union, declared, to this gathering of assorted radicals and Communists: **"As long as we have John Rogge in the Department of Justice in Washington, we are safe."** Immediately following this declaration, from the same platform and in Rogge's presence, Earl Browder launched the drive to keep the Communist Party from being outlawed and sounded a warning that any prosecution of Communists would be the entering wedge to revolution.

Rogge was involved in the Lincoln Brigade matter even before the indictments were voted. When he first learned of the investigation he instructed U. S. Attorney John C. Lehr, at Detroit, to drop the inquiry. His order was finally countermanded by Brien McMahon, then Assistant Attorney General.

Rogge was responsible, too, for the lack of indictments by the Washington Grand Jury that Senator Bridges was curious about. For instance, despite the fact that *The Daily Worker* and *The New Masses*, both Communist publications, had given false information under oath to the postal authorities, they were not prosecuted. Rogge announced that "corrected postal statements were received."

Also, following in the footsteps of his boss, Rogge made a speech to the American Youth Congress.

Another aide, Special Assistant Attorney General Thomas R. Am-

lie, was not only an officer of the American Youth Congress, but he endorsed the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and his brother even enlisted to fight for Communism in Spain. Amlie is a member of the National Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union, and in 1934 signed the call along with Earl Browder and William Z. Foster, for this Russian outfit's National convention.

As a good Fifth Columnite, Amlie believes in "scrapping our Constitution" because "the end of the profit system is at hand." He says, "the only practicable policy for the United States is one aimed at a fundamental revision of the present social order on broad collectivist principles."

"Capitalism cannot be saved," he declares, "it is not worth saving." He advocates:

- "1. A change in government.
- "2. Confiscation of wealth by taxation.
- "3. Government ownership of all industry, business and every operation, with practical confiscation of all productive private property."

"Very frankly," he adds, "I do not believe that the change will be brought about by orderly constitutional means."

When Amlie was nominated for a place on the Interstate Commerce Commission, by President Roosevelt early in 1939, there was quite a wave of protest. From his own state, the Wisconsin Legislature sent a resolution to the Senate advising against ratification, for the reason that Amlie "was a Communist." In the face of unyielding opposition, F. D. R. withdrew the nomination but a few weeks later placed Amlie in this Justice Department berth. Here he didn't need to be approved, and he's in good company.

It should be said, at this juncture, that no criticism can be made of the excellent work being done by J. Edgar Hoover and his Federal Bureau of Investigation, but, nevertheless, it must be remembered that Mr. Hoover is a subordinate of the Attorney General. The F.B.I., by itself, is helpless. The Justice Department can ignore or nullify the results of any investigation, just as it did in the Lincoln Brigade matter, where indictments were handed down after an 18 months inquiry by the F.B.I.

Mr. Hoover's helplessness was dramatized just a few months ago when he complained to a Congressional Committee that he was under orders to appoint Communists to his staff unless he could show some other disqualification besides "political beliefs."

It is very evident, in the face of all this, that if the Fifth Column is to be successfully combatted, those who are concerned will have to look elsewhere — beyond the Department of Justice.

This leads to the question: Can the important national figures in and out of the Cabinet, selected by the President and entrusted with essential National Defense duties, successfully cope with the Fifth Column in their respective departments and spheres of authority? Maybe in some cases.

It is an open secret that Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, currently residing at the White House, was originally scheduled to be named "top man" in the national defense set-up. Actually, while due to threatened friction, no such appointment has been announced, Hopkins, nevertheless, is in charge.

This so-called ex-Socialist who is now running the Democratic Party, gave every indication, while head of the WPA, that his sympathies are still as Red as they ever were. He permitted the Communist controlled Workers Alliance to dominate the WPA, while national and local projects were turned over to administrators and executives whose only qualification was membership in some Communist or other Red organization.

As his first Deputy Administrator Hopkins chose Jacob Baker, who for the previous fifteen years was engaged in publishing Communist and Socialist literature. After Hopkins left WPA Baker resigned to take over the job of organizing Army and Navy arsenal workers for the Communist dominated CIO.

Under these circumstances with Harry Hopkins in an official position of grave responsibility the American people ought to be concerned. However Harry isn't worrying. He once said "the people are too damn dumb to understand anyway."

Harold Ickes and his Department of the Interior will, by the very nature of the defense program, occupy a key position. Already the Secretary has named a seven man Defense Resources Committee to coordinate the activities of his staff. However, after several long months, Mr. Ickes has still failed to purge his department of the 35 Fifth Columnists who were named by the Dies Committee.

Ickes is actually in a position where he ought to purge himself. Earl Browder in his appearance before the Dies Committee named Ickes as having been a speaker before an important Communist "transmission belt" organization. The fact is that Harold has been the honored guest and speaker before six of the Redest of the Red movements. He's even Honorary National Chairman of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, which the Dies Committee branded as a "front organization of the Communist Party."

Consider this, too: the Interior Secretary's "good right arm" and assistant, Paul Sifton, is just about as "left" as they come. He's a real

Moscow Revolutionist. How he's going to fit into a war program is a question, for he's a violent pacifist of the Marxian school.

When the Communists, on orders from the Kremlin, set up the American League Against War and Fascism, Paul Sifton played a prominent role. In the first issue of the official organ he wrote an anti-war piece under the title "Uncle Sam Wants You!"

In brutally frank language Sifton advised the "comrades" how to respond to the representatives of Uncle Sam;

*"Tell them to go to hell," he wrote. "The whole capitalist shell game can sink and be damned. Don't let them tie you up with their bull about patriotism. Tell them we've got another war on . . . a war to establish a workers' government."*

Madam Perkins, whose Department of Labor is supposed to iron out personnel difficulties arising during the defense drive, at least while she was a member of the Socialist Party, likewise felt it desirable to establish a "workers' government." She belonged to the Womens' Trade Union League which, according to a document seized by government agents in 1922, was considered as part of the open and legal machinery of the then illegal Communist Party of America.

In later years Miss Perkins has been chiefly noted for her long fight on behalf of the notorious alien Communist, Harry Bridges, and the eventual "white-washing" she arranged for him. Several months ago the Dies Committee made public the names of 56 Labor Department employees who were members of a Communist "front," but so far not a single one has been dismissed. Being responsible for the deportation of one (just one) single, solitary Communist during 1939 is Madam Secretary's record.

To work with Miss Perkins on the defense program, President Roosevelt appointed Sidney Hillman, who, since he came to this country from Russia in 1907, has been trying his best to establish a "workers' government." Back in 1914 he became so outspoken in his revolutionary agitation that he was expelled from the American Federation of Labor. Today he is, without exception, the most powerful man in the Communist-dominated CIO.

In 1921 Hillman sent William Z. Foster to Moscow to represent his union at the Congress of the Red Trade Union International. (Today Foster is Chairman of the Communist Party). A short time later Hillman organized the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, raised a million dollars from American workers and sent it abroad to "aid in the rehabilitation of Russia." Samuel Gompers, then head of the A. F. of L., denounced Hillman as pro-Communist and called his money-raising activities a "Soviet scheme."

The Lusk Committee of the New York Legislature, after investi-

gating Hillman's organization, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, reported that it "is in reality an industrial arm of the Socialist Party of America, working for the objects of that Party."

Earl Browder says: *"The program of the Socialist Party and the program of the Communist Party have a common origin in the document known as the Communist Manifesto. There is no difference in final aim."*

It can be well understood that Miss Perkins and Sidney Hillman will both be powerless to maintain peaceful labor relations in the defense industries without the cooperation of the National Labor Relations Board. David J. Saposs is the "brains" of the N.L.R.B. and together with Edwin S. Smith, they run the show.

By coincidence, no doubt, Dr. Saposs, is another agitator for a "workers' government." Strangely enough he was born in Russia, too, and, like Hillman, tried to sell his Red philosophies through the trade unions. Eventually he became the head of Brookwood Labor College, training school for agitators, which during the time of his incumbency was denounced by the American Federation of Labor as "Communist."

As one of the organizers and a member of the Executive Committee of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, Dr. Saposs subscribed to the description of its purpose which appears on its letterhead along with his name and reads:

*"It aims to inspire the workers to take control of industry and government, abolish the present capitalist system and build a workers' republic."*

He is also a member of Professor Robert Morss Lovett's League for Industrial Democracy and just before coming to Washington, Saposs was an instructor at the Socialist Rand School which was found guilty of espionage during the last war.

His "side-kick" Edwin S. Smith, member of the N.L.R.B., was not only exposed on the famous Dies list of 563 names, but, while in Mexico with John L. Lewis, in 1938, to attend a Congress of Workers "to promote Communism in the Western Hemisphere," was appointed a member of the presiding committee and named Secretary for the United States.

Next to labor, electric power is most important in the National Defense set-up. President Roosevelt recognized this fact when he requested Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, to check all of the nation's power sources and to work out plans to protect them against hostile acts.

Leland Olds is not a stranger to the Fifth Column, for during the early twenties he was the industrial editor for Federated Press, the Communist news agency, and prior to that was employed by the Communists' hero of the hour, John L. Lewis.

In recent years Olds has, quite often, been a speaker for the League for Industrial Democracy. Now, he's taking his Communism sugar-coated — a little different from the days when he was a member of the People's Freedom Union, composed of anarchists and revolutionary socialists.

Does all of this mean anything? Unfortunately, too many people will continue to say "it can't happen here," and let it go at that. Others, ignoring Marx and Browder, will proclaim loudly that the Socialists are just nice people interested in public ownership. They will tell you that the Communists "Can't be so bad since the Communist Party is on the ballot and Earl Browder gets free time on the radio."

But let them beware. And let Madam Perkins, Secretary Ickes and President Roosevelt know what is in store. Let the rest of us wake up and see what our Red friends plan for us. Their blueprint for the new Revolution in America is contained in an illuminating document written just 17 days after President Roosevelt concluded the accord granting recognition to Soviet Russia. The author, Dr. Moissaye J. Olgin, one of America's leading Communists, described the overthrow of our government in these words:

*"Workers stop work, many of them seize arms by attacking arsenals. Many had armed themselves before as the struggles sharpened. Street fights become frequent. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the workers organize Revolutionary Committees to be in command of the uprising. There are battles in the principal cities. Barricades are built and defended. The workers' fighting has a decisive influence with the soldiers, the workers and the marines."*

*"The movement among the soldiers and marines spreads. Capitalism is losing its strongest weapon, the army. The police as a rule continue fighting, but they are soon silenced and made to flee by the united revolutionary forces of workers and soldiers. The revolution is victorious."*

*"Armed workers and soldiers and marines seize the principal government offices, invade the residences of the President and his cabinet members, arrest them, declare the old regime abolished, establish their own power, the power of the workers and farmers."*

# WARNING!

The charges made in this booklet are serious charges. They cannot be lightly waved aside, and they cannot be explained away. They cannot be answered!

Apologists for the individuals mentioned, and for the political clique to which they belong, will of necessity have to depend on an unconvincing, indefinite general denial in attempting a defense.

However, in order to bolster this denial it will probably be contended that Secretary So-and-So or Mr. What's-His-Name is a high type of citizen and could not possibly be involved in any disloyal activity. Some special pleaders will insist that it is all an unfortunate mistake. And when the evidence is all too obvious it will be explained that, after all, So-and-So is sincere, and honest, and an advocate of true Americanism.

Don't let anybody get away with these arguments.

Sincerity is not the test. No one ever questioned the sincerity of Eugene Debs, America's outstanding revolutionary. And it is not a question of honesty either. Stalin and Hitler are probably honest, to their own way of thinking. As for Americanism it should not be forgotten that the Nation's Communist No. 1, Earl Browder, says: "Communism is twentieth century Americanism."

The FIFTH COLUMNITES listed in this document are condemned out of their own mouths or because their actions speak louder than words.

Don't let anybody forget that!

## PART III

### "names too BIG for release"

The Fifth Column has its agents, its dupes and its stooges in every government Department and Agency of any consequence. The National Defense Program will, of necessity, have to depend for its success, in a greater or lesser degree, on most of these self-same Departments and Agencies. It is obvious then, that just as long as these Red elements continue to remain in the government service, they constitute a danger spot inimical to the nation's best interest.

It has been common knowledge for many months that this situation prevailed. And more than that, the names of hundreds of government employees with Red ties have been publicly known. It is to the everlasting disgrace of those in authority that even to this day not a single step has been taken to eliminate them from the public payroll.

In the early days of the Dies investigation, on August 20, 1938, to be exact, Professor J. B. Matthews began his amazing testimony as a witness before the Committee. Dr. Matthews, for many years, was one of Moscow's most valued dupes in the United States. Having seen the error of his ways, however, he offered to and did tell the Committee a story of Communist intrigue that was replete with surprises.

The main portion of his testimony, at this time, concerned the setting up, on orders from Moscow, of the American League Against War and Fascism, which later changed its name to the American League for Peace and Democracy, and just a few months ago, mainly as a result of Dr. Matthews' testimony, committed suicide.

The newspapers, naturally, placed the story on the front page of every paper in the country and every Tom, Dick and Harry from that day forward knew that the American League was a Communist



organization. When January rolled around and the Dies Committee issued its report, public notice was again called to this organization, and subsequently, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, testified before the Committee that it was a "transmission belt for Communist propaganda."

When on October 25, 1939, a whole year later, the Dies Committee made public the names of the government employees who were members of just one chapter of the American League, headed by Harry E. Lamberton, assistant general counsel, Rural Electrification Administration, the Left elements let out a howl of anguish and deluged the Committee with villification and abuse.

In answering the criticism, Congressman Dies said:

"The fact that these Government employees are members of a Communist front organization, and apparently CONTINUED THEIR MEMBERSHIP LONG AFTER THIS ORGANIZATION WAS EXPOSED AS BEING COMMUNISTIC, justified — in the Committee's opinion — the publication of this list."

In a further attempt to discredit the Committee and to make it appear that the names of innocent people had been included, a great deal was written and said about it being a "membership and mailing list" which was supposed to include the names of people who had simply made contributions to humanitarian relief funds sponsored by the American League. Congressman Jerry Voorhis, a member of the Committee, considered by many to be a real liberal and for a period the little white-haired boy of the radicals, proved his honesty and incurred the wrath of the Reds by insisting that the names disclosed constituted a "membership list."

The most revealing incident in connection with this whole affair, is set forth by Congressman Dies in the following words:

"Mr. Lamberton, Chairman of the Washington branch (which is but a single unit of only ONE of 800 "Red Front" organizations), testified before the committee that there are 700 Government employees who are members. But the list we secured from him only contained the names of 563 Government employees."

"Can it be true that some of the names on that membership list were too BIG for release to the public?"

It would be interesting to learn who some of these big names were. They must have been pretty big, because the list which was made public contained the names of some officials who were receiving as much as

\$10,000 a year. A few of the more important executives, together with their salaries, are:

#### Department of Labor

MRS. NICOLI CIKOVSKY, \$3,800.  
CARROL DAUGHERTY, chief econ., \$7,000.  
ED J. FRUCHTMAN, atty., \$3,800.  
WM. M. HOAD, analyst, \$4,000.  
H. E. RILEY, asso. economist, \$3,500.  
JULIUS SCHLESINGER, hearings attorney, \$3,800.  
DALLAS SMYTHE, economist, \$4,500.  
E. L. WARREN, economist, \$4,000.  
GEO. S. WHEELER, economist, \$4,500.  
HELEN WOOD, director, \$4,000.  
CRAIG VINCENT, supervisor, \$4,000.

#### Howard University

RUSSEL A. DIXON, dean of College of Dentistry, \$4,350.

#### Railroad Retirement Board

BERTHA BLAIR, economist, \$3,600.  
SAMUEL KARP, clerk, \$3,800.  
MILTON KRAMER, prin. attorney, \$5,800.  
CHARLES BRAGMAN, State analyst, \$4,000.  
ARTHUR WUENIG, economist, \$4,000.

#### Justice Department

DANIEL MARGOLIES, attorney, \$3,800.  
JOHN W. PORTER, special attorney, \$4,200.  
ED. J. FIRST, attorney, \$3,800.

**Rural Electrification Administration**  
FOSTER ADAMS, chief res. stat., \$5,400.

LOUIS J. ALTKRUG, attorney, \$4,400.  
ALFRED S. BERG, lawyer, \$4,400.  
KENDALL FOSS, div. director, \$4,800.  
WARD R. FREEMAN, co-ordinator, \$4,800.  
S. R. GAMER, attorney, \$5,500.  
LOUIS GORIN, attorney, \$4,800.  
MERCER JOHNSON, div. director, \$4,200.  
HARRY LAMBERTON, lawyer, \$6,000.  
ALLEN MOORE, lawyer, \$5,000.  
T. E. O'CALLAHAN, public relations counsel, \$3,000.  
LAWRENCE POTAMKIN, attorney, \$4,000.  
FRANKLIN WOOD, attorney, \$5,400.

#### Department of Commerce

JOHN EISINGER, examiner, \$3,500.  
ROBT. R. NATHAN, spl. agent, \$4,600.

**Interstate Commerce Commission**  
MRS. OGDEN KELLEY, Senate Comm. lawyer, \$3,600.

**Federal Housing Administration**  
ALEXANDER KNOWLTON, consultant and architect, \$3,500.

#### Maritime Labor Board

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, engineer marine (pipings), \$3,800.  
GREGORY SILVERMASTER, economist, \$5,500.

#### U. S. Tariff Commission

ALLAN BUCHANAN, economist, \$4,400.

#### Federal Trade Commission

CHARLES S. COX, attorney, \$5,800.

#### Department of Agriculture

MORDECAI EZEKIEL, director AAA, \$8,000.  
ROBERT MARSHALL, administration officer, forest service, \$2,800.  
CHARLOTTE CHATFIELD, \$4,000.  
AGNES CHASE, botanist, \$4,500.  
FRANK BERNARD, silviculturist, \$4,500.  
MARCUS J. GOLDMAN, scientist, \$4,000.  
A. C. HOFFMAN, economist, \$4,000.  
THOMAS E. HOWARD, senior administration officer, \$4,600.  
IRVING MILLER, architect, \$2,800.  
THEODORE NORMAN, economist, \$3,800.  
HORACE TRUESDELL, analyst, \$3,800.  
HARVEY VAUGHN, administration officer, \$3,800.

#### National Labor Relations Board

LYLE COOPER, clerk and economist, \$4,500.  
BERTRAM EDISES, attorney, \$4,200.  
JOSEPH FORER, office attorney, \$3,500.  
JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, senior office attorney, \$4,400.  
HENRY W. LEHMAN, attorney, div. econ. res., \$3,500.  
D. B. McALMONT, Jr., attorney, \$3,500.  
STANLEY MORRIS, attorney, \$4,600.  
NATHAN WITT, attorney, \$4,200.  
ALLEN HEALD, attorney, \$4,200.

#### Securities & Exchange Commission

E. D. KENNEDY, assistant supervisor, \$5,000.  
SIGMUND TIMBERG, attorney, \$5,500.  
L. C. VASE, statistical expert, \$5,400.  
MILTON COHEN, attorney, \$4,600.  
JAMES GORHAM, \$3,600.  
WILLIAM S. B. LACY, economist, \$3,500.

#### Social Security Board

IVAN ASSAT, administrative adviser, \$5,000.  
MERRILL G. MURRAY, director analysis division, \$7,000.  
JOEL GORDON, chief financial research statistics, \$4,200.  
CONRAD SEITZ, attorney, \$4,800.

#### Library of Congress

F. A. BLOSSOM, \$3,500.  
D. J. HAYKIN, \$4,600.

#### Works Progress Administration

BENJAMIN A. BOTKIN, doctor editor, \$3,600.  
LINCOLN FAIRLEY, senior economist, \$4,600.  
ERNESTINE FRIEDMAN, assistant works project, \$3,300.  
ARTHUR GOLDSCHMIDT, architect, \$4,000.  
ELLA KETCHIN, adm. asst., \$2,600.  
ARTHUR STEIN, assoc. stat., \$3,500.

#### Federal Power Commission

GEORGE SLAPP, attorney, \$5,200.

## THE COMPLETE LIST-FOLLOWS:

### WORKS PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

Boikin, Benjamin A.—doctor, editor.  
Brackes, Thomas E.—clerk, assistant attorney.  
Brown, Malcolm—associate social economist.  
Butler, Tanel.  
Carter, Lucille.  
Collins, Hugh R.—artist.  
Crawford, Ruth—senior editorial clerk.  
Decker, Kenneth—resident assistant, principal statistician, clerk.  
Eddlestone, Rita M.  
Fairley, Lincoln—senior economist.  
Ferguson, Dutton—special assistant, senior clerk.  
Fox, Carol.  
Franklin, Charles A.  
Friedmann, Ernestine—assistant works projects.  
Galton, Janet—secretary.  
Ginsburg, Sarah—economist.  
Goldschmidt, Arthur—architect.  
Holmes, Mr. or Mrs.  
Hogane (Margaret Cardosa).  
Holmes, Marie—interviewer.  
Jenkinson, Bruce—associate social economist.  
Jenkinson, Frieda—junior administration assistant.  
Ketchin, Elia—administration assistant.  
Kutin, Marcel S.—clerk, principal statistician.  
Landon, Ethel.  
Lowenstein, Fred—senior editorial assistant.  
Newmark, Immanuel—editor.  
November, Harold.  
Quinn, Mr. or Mrs. Walter.  
Rappe, Eva—clerk.  
Redbach, Dorothy—senior statistician, clerk.  
Richter, Irving—resident assistant.  
Roberts, Grace D.—editorial assistant.  
Roge, N. W.—library relations specialist.  
Smith, Hilda—director.  
Stein, Arthur—associate statistician.  
Taylor, L. M. Jr.—statistician.  
West, Harriet M.—stenographer.  
Wright, Jean—clerk and stenographer.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Adams, Charles W.—clerk.  
Addicks, Allen—expert account examiner.  
Anderson, Edna O.—stenographer.  
Arner, D. Virginia—clerk.  
Blitman, Samuel—clerk.  
Cohen, Milton—attorney.  
Crystal, Daniel—copy reader.  
Currie, Warren G.—statistician.  
Drexler, Milton—clerk.  
Gates, Charles C.—clerk.  
Gervitz, Paul—statistician.  
Gold, Mollie—statistician.  
Gorham, James.  
Greenblatt, Ethel—clerk.  
Johnson, Mai Campbell.  
Koenigsberg, Sam—attorney.  
Kennedy, E. D.—assistant supervisor.  
Lacy, William S. B.—economist.  
Loomis, Donald H.—lawyer.  
Naigles, M. H.—statistician.  
Palnick, Melvin—copy reader.  
Timberg, Symund—attorney.  
Vass, L. C.—statistical expert.  
Walbe, Joseph—examiner.  
Worley, Russell H.—clerk.  
Wyden, Mrs. Alfred.

### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Allister, Becky.  
Appelman, Adolph—statistics clerk.  
Avey, Irvin—administrative adviser.  
Auerbach, Esther—analyst.  
Barnard, Sophie—clerk.  
Berg, Ida V.—confidential clerk.  
Bernstein, Arthur—analyst.  
Boyd, Helen M.—attorney.  
Brozman, Herman—statistician.  
Caristoff, Clifford—file clerk.  
Cohen, Frieda—stenographer.  
Drainer, Abe M.—mail clerk.  
Farum, Isabelle T.—chief secretary.

Federman, David—statistician.  
Fichandler, Thomas C.—statistician.  
Fondillar, Abe—clerk.  
Fosner, Michael S.—analyst.  
Freedman, Nathan—clerk.  
Friedman, Mrs. Morton—file clerk.  
Galk, Alexander—analyst.  
Garfield, Robert—clerk.  
Goldberg, Clara—clerk.  
Gordon, Joel—chief financial reference secretary.  
Greene, Frances—junior stenographer.  
Gruber, Herman—statistician.  
Hays, Charles—bureau research statistician.  
Israel, Olive J.—analyst.  
Johnson, Glenn—adviser.  
Kaplan, Harry—proofreader.  
Ladimer, Irving—analyst.  
Lobell, Nathan D.—attorney.  
Lore, Charles—bureau research statistician.  
Makin, Leon—auditing clerk.  
Medvin, Norman—statistical clerk.  
Meiman, Zaida—junior stenographer.  
Montalban, Michael—messenger.  
Murray, Merrill G.—director, analyst, division.  
Mushkin, Selma—economist.  
Needelman, Rae L.  
O'Brien, Helen C.—stenographer, clerk.  
Reid, Conrad—attorney.  
Reno, Philip—chief reference secretary.  
Roth, Clara B.—clerk, junior plan reviewer.  
Russell, Stanley—clerk.  
Schneider, Sam—representative labor relations.  
Solnick, Meyer—junior clerk, attorney.  
Sels, Peter.  
Sherefsky, Pauline.  
Siegel, Nathan—assistant messenger.  
Siler, Harry—clerk.  
Tenney, Ruth J.—stenographer.  
Turk, Charlotte R.—technical adviser.  
Urban, Martin—analyst.  
Von Basingame, Oda.  
Wolfe, Ernest F.—instructor.  
Zach, Leonard B.  
Zink, Samuel—statistician.  
Charnow, John—research commission.

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Billings, Eldon E.—assistant.  
Blumson, F. T.  
Correllus, W. G.—assistant.  
Douglas, Henry H.  
Fang, C. Y.  
Gauld, Charles A.—assistant.  
Haykin, D. J.  
Higgins, Dorothy L.—assistant.  
Keller, Opten.  
Lyons, Matt—clerk.  
Manique, Mrs. Jewell B.—assistant.  
Pfund, Milton M. Jr.—messenger.  
Renslow, Alice Lee—assistant.  
Van Caster, Mary—assistant.  
Bowell, Paul.

### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Adams, Foster—chief resident statistician.  
Aikroy, Louis J.—attorney.  
Berg, Alfred S.—lawyer.  
Bray, Joseph W.—attorney.  
Broderick, Raymond—attorney.  
Carroll, Paul A.—mail clerk.  
Cohen, David—civil surveyor, engineer.  
Crain, Elmer—clerk.  
Fries, Laura Fanny—stenographer.  
Fraga, David—junior stenographer.  
Foss, Kendall—division director.  
Freeman, Ward B.—co-ordinator, engineer.  
Gamer, S. R.—attorney.  
Gerber, Albert B.  
Gilman, red—reviewer.  
Gorin, Louis—attorney.  
Hertz, Mith Well—lawyer.  
Herzog, Florence—stenographer.  
Hort, Austin—assistant director.  
Johnson, Merce—division director.  
Judge, J. Emmet—assistant to engineering administrator.  
Kirschbaum, Francis—legal secretary.  
Lamberton, Harry—lawyer.  
Lett, Robin W.—attorney.

Moore, Allen—lawyer.  
O'Dell, T. R.—public relations counsel.  
Plicka, Norman L.—attorney.  
Potamkin, Lawrence—attorney.  
Rosenberg, Erna—clerk and stenographer.  
Skolnick, Myron—stenography.  
Walczak, Florence—clerk and typist.  
Walters, Allyn A.  
Weiss, Edith—clerk and stenographer.  
Winokur, Arnold—attorney.  
Wood, Franklin—attorney.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Abbott, Minnie—statistical clerk.  
Abelson, Milton—special agent.  
Akers, Mrs. Helen (L. G.)—clerk.  
Burnstein, Max H.—clerk.  
Eisinger, John—examiner.  
Sodner, Abe S.—engineer.  
Gurewitz, C.—special agent.  
Gressman, Maria.  
Lery, Sam—physicist.  
Milline, Ingrid—clerk.  
Nathan, Robert R.—special agent.  
Projector, Ted—scientist aid.  
Rimel, Irving—examiner's aid.  
Robertson, Jack—social analyst.  
Sheffer, Abner—junior patent examiner.  
Silverman, Ruth—agent.  
Vibber, Alfred W.—patent examiner.

### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Putz, Mary—clerk.  
Cohen, Blanch N.—stenographer.  
rank, Marjorie—clerk.  
Heath, Florence B., Mrs.  
Jacobs, Morton I.—examiner clerk.  
Lockhart, Marvel L.—clerk.  
O'Connor, Jerome B.—clerk.  
Renshall, Anna.  
Schoen, Hilding E.—file clerk.  
Walman, Bertha—secretary.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Kelly, Ogden (Mrs.)—Senate committee lawyer.  
Kohn, Irene G.—typist.  
L'Hander, Stanley W.—clerk.  
Roachman, Florence—stenographer.  
Sack, Ethel L.—typist.  
Soloff, Sylvia—stenographer.  
Weiner, Gordon W.  
Weinstein, Bernard—typist.  
Ober, Sylvia—stenographer.  
Pomer, Irving L.—clerk.

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Barrows, Alice—educationalist in school buildings.  
Bauer, Catherine—consultant.  
Bricker, Mildred—junior stenographer.  
Chapman, Oscar L.—assistant secretary.  
Cline, Dorothy I.—counselor.  
Duke, Charles—architectural engineer.  
Fox, Lesh R.—comptometer operator.  
Friedson, Ruth—director.  
Gelman, Sara—secretary.  
Gerber, Lillian—secretary.  
Goldfin, Anne—secretary.  
Goldwater, Mary—statistician.  
Hale, Elizabeth—statistician.  
Beatty, Willard W.—chief.  
Hamilton, Walter E.—laborer.  
Huberman, Edward—superintendent of training, electrician.  
Korvies, John—architect.  
Kury, Edna—tenant selection superintendent.  
Lash, Joseph J.—attorney.  
McNickle, D'Arcy—administration assistant.  
Orin, Beatrice—clerk.  
Patinick, Sadie—clerk and stenographer.  
Pruessman, Irving R.—attorney.  
Rich, Annette—stenographer.  
Richter, Alex—technical division.  
Robinson, Corneane—secretary and resident assistant.  
Rollins, Lena C.—clerk.  
Rosenman, Stella M.—junior typist.  
Schubert, Leon—clerk.  
Seker, Elizabeth H.—editorial clerk.  
Solve, Joseph—statistician.

Shively, Harriette—research clerk.  
Wiles, Harry—file clerk.  
Wine, Sarah—stenographer.  
Shekta, Marie—stenographer.

### FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Achinstein, Betty—assistant.  
Knowlton, Alexander—consultant and architect.  
Schmeing, William—statistician.

### STATE DEPARTMENT

Jaffee, Madeline—stenographer.

### UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Evans, Robert W.—laborer.  
Taylor, Arnela—charwoman.

### UNITED STATES CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD

Hicks, Edward—economist.

### RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Lingenfelter, Helen—mail clerk.  
Watman, Helen—law clerk.  
Michelson, Lewis—clerk.  
N. Y. A.  
Anthony, Susan E.  
West, Harriet M.—stenographer.

### MARITIME LABOR BOARD

Bloch, Louis—member.  
Campbell, John H.—engineer, marine.  
Silvermaster, Gregory—economist.

### U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION

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Kotovsky, Lillian—clerk.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Buras, Charlotte—clerk.

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Evans, Gertrude—typist.  
McKendie, Margery—social worker.  
Nichols, Beatrice—nurse.  
Williamson, Carol—social service worker.  
Wink, Irving W.—intern.

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Cox, Charles S.—attorney.  
Till, Florence—examiner.  
Trock, Lena—clerk.  
Vatter, Harold—analyst.

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Goldstein, Lois.

### BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Goodman, Anna—operator.  
Kessler, Gertrude—operator.

### NATIONAL RESEARCH COMMISSION

Kneeland, Hildegard—economist.

### JUVENILE COURT—Washington

Kopelman, Max—probation officer.

### FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Lee, Andrew W.—examiner.

### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Levine, Samuel—administrative clerk.  
Shiff, George—attorney.  
Schiffer, Benjamin—rate aid.  
N. Y. C.  
Kennedy, E. D.

### ARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Rappaport, Pearl N.—secretary.

### GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Goodman, Anna—operator.  
Robinson, Abraham—auditor.  
Tochter, M.—press reviewer.

# U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

Taylor, A. Langston—elevator operator.

# CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Wernick, Benjamin—clerk.

# WAR DEPARTMENT

Berman, Irving—quartermaster, civil engineer.  
Glasman, N. S.—engineer and draftsman.  
Kopylov, Ruth—stenographer.  
Myerson, Seymour—architect.  
Ostrov, Margaret—clerk.

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Abrams, Marcella—clerk.  
Barasch, Arnold—writer.  
Berrall, Joel—surplus commodities aid.  
Brady, Dorothy S.  
Brinkman, George L.—typist.  
Brown, Phil—clerk.  
Brown, Arthur E.—administration assistant.  
Bucklin, Diana—stenographer.  
Coffman, Lewis—editor.  
Chaffield, Charlotte—home economics aid.  
Cagan, Della—clerk.  
Cohen, Judith—junior stenographer.  
Cohen, Philip.  
Cotton, Albert H.—attorney, office solicitor.  
Coven, Milton—economist.  
Chase, Agnes—botanist.  
Deise, Mrs. Jay (Katherine)—stenographer.  
Eckel, Mordecai—director.  
Fliss, Maurice E.—assistant mechanical engineer.  
Friedstein, Y. Rebecca—clerk and stenographer.  
Finer, W. F.—economist.  
Finsterwald, Maxine—writer.  
Bernard, Frank—silver culturist.  
Frank, Rose L.—clerk and stenographer.  
Gale, Magdalena E.—stenographer clerk.  
Ginsburg, Frances—senior secretary.  
Glimm, Mildred P.—stenographer.  
Goldberg, Ben—clerk and typist.  
Goldman, Marcus J.—scientist.  
Goss, Bertram—editorial assistant.  
Gubin, Sidney N.—economist.  
Haddell, R. S.—editor.  
Harris, Edmund—economist.  
Hoffman, A. C.—economist.  
Howard, Thomas E.—senior administration officer.  
Huberman, Morris—silver culturist.  
Jona, Marie—operator.  
Jung, Theo—editor.  
Klager, Nina—clerk and stenographer.  
Klein, Eva T.—clerk.  
Korn, Bertha—stenographer.  
Lawing, Margaret—clerk.  
Levine, Sara R.—clerk.  
Lisa, Samuel—associate social science analyst.  
Love, Jane McKay—clerk.  
Makower, B.—chemist.  
Marshall, Robert—administration officer.  
McDonald, Angus—economist.  
Merrin, Samuel—economist.  
Miller, Irving—architect.  
Millman, Max.  
Mullikin, Catherine—stenographer.  
Norman, Theodore—economist.  
Padosky, Sophia—junior clerk.  
Parnes, Maurice (Mrs. Anna Saba)—junior clerk.  
Pollin, Sallye.  
Radaleshaugh, James H.—associate agricultural economist.  
Ramin, Gilbert—clerk.  
Rosenberg, Esther—statistician.  
Riley, Ruth (Mrs. Fishman)—assistant clerk and stenographer.  
Sakind, Isadore—clerk.  
Seher, Mary—stenographer and clerk.  
Schricker, Cella L.—clerk.  
Shaffer, Nellie—clerk and stenographer.  
Stuck, Leon J.—economist.  
Stone, Gertrude—clerk and stenographer.  
Sucher, Nettie—clerk and stenographer.  
Sugerman, Dorothy.

Sullivan, Daniel—scientific aid.  
Tudor, Sophie—clerk and stenographer.  
Truesdell, Horace—analyst.  
Vaghe, Harvey—administrative officer.  
Wheeler, George.  
Young, R. A.—economist.  
Zuchovitz, Goldie—assistant statistician.

# NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Bassin, Beatrice—stenographer.  
Burkowsky, Alice—stenographer.  
Burshtein, Robert—lawyer.  
Corkin, Louis—junior attorney.  
Colborn, Joan B.—stenographer.  
Condon, Robert L.  
Cooper, Harry—lawyer.  
Cooper, Lyndell—clerk and economist.  
Cotler, Arnold—lawyer.  
Dell, Bertha M.—assistant attorney.  
Eden, Rose (Mrs.)—clerk.  
Edises, Bertman—attorney.  
Forer, Joseph—office attorney.  
Freiling, Anne—lawyer.  
Friedman, Joseph—senior office attorney.  
Garret, Sylvester—attorney.  
Gerwitz, Paul (Mrs.) (Sylvia Goldman)—assistant clerk.  
Kaminstein, Abr. L.—attorney.  
Kaufman, Jack.  
Koplow, George A.—lawyer.  
Krivonos, rei.  
Krug, J. H.—attorney.  
Kudish, Sam—union attorney.  
Kurasch, Martin—lawyer.  
Landy, Ann—assistant attorney.  
Law, Ben—junior attorney.  
Lehman, Henry W.—attorney, division economic research.  
Levy, Stella—stenographer.  
Lipman, S. C.—attorney.  
McCamont, D. B. Jr.—attorney.  
Morris, Stanley—attorney.  
Panco, Frank—assistant attorney.  
Porter, Mrs. John W.  
Prince, Marie—stenographer.  
Rabkin, Sol—attorney.  
Ries, Selma (Mrs. Henry Rhippe)—analyst.  
Rosenberg, Gilbert—lawyer.  
Satz, Gertrude—stenographer.  
Schaeffer, Valene.  
Sharfman, Warren L.—attorney.  
Smith, Elvira S.—member of the board.  
Sprecher, David A.—lawyer.  
Stern, Bernard—economist.  
Witt, Nathan.  
Head, Allen—attorney.  
Rostoff, Rhoda—clerk.  
Rein, David—lawyer.

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Atkin, Mae—clerk, stenographer.  
Berg, Yetta R.—typist, clerk.  
Blankin, Sylvia—stenographer.  
Bloom, David—structural engineer.  
Brunswick, George—clerk.  
Challen, Al—clerk.  
Evans, Mrs. Gertrude—clerk, typist.  
Feinberg, Benjamin—clerk.  
Glanser, Sylvia—operator.  
Gould, Harry—architect (assistant).  
Kaplan, Herbert—architect.  
Kaplan, Morris—chemist.  
Kaufman, Harry.  
Kaye, Sam.  
Logue, Francis S.—engineer and draftsman.  
Schminger, Emanuel—architect.  
Spiegel, Ann B.—clerk, stenographer.  
Stanley, Mrs. Joyce—expert analyst.  
Stumpf, Harry G.—engineer.  
Sturmer, William—clerk.  
Walton, Dorothy (Mrs. Stanley Surver)—assistant legal counsel.  
Carner, Catherine T.—junior operator.  
Sherman, Mrs. Evelyn—clerk.  
Vago, Oscar L.—engineer.  
Ward, Anna—clerk.  
Wheeler, D. N.—junior economic analyst.  
Wolf, Ernest—analyst.  
Zalkin, Joseph—engineer.

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Bornas, Fidel—machinist.  
Bukowski, J. E.—draftsman engineer.  
Custer, Bernard R.—navy aid.  
Friedman, George I.—clerk.  
Frisby, R. E.—naval architect.  
Gift, Charles T.—machinist.  
Hillman, Ed.—engineer.  
Isaacs, Charles.  
Kirstein, Myron—draftsman engineer.  
Krenowitz, Leo—physical science aid.  
Martin, Milton—junior mechanical engineer.  
Meisel, Hannah—clerk, typist.  
Sparer, Seno—mechanical engineer.  
Vineat, Theodore—draftsman.  
Wessolovich, Mitchell—senior engineer.  
Zwell, L. Wellington—senior engineer.

# JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Cooper, Reginald—laborer.  
Lobell, Griselda (Mrs.)—junior stenographer.  
Margolis, Daniel—attorney.  
Porter, John W.—special attorney.  
First, Ed J.—attorney.

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Addigian, Ed. H.—clerk.  
Alder, Louis—clerk.  
Arnold, E. Frances—clerk.  
Bailey, Dorothy—clerk.  
Brenner, Harry—clerk.  
Brown, Henry C.—messenger.  
Caff, Jos. M.—economist.  
Cannon, Harry—clerk.  
Calla, Myra C.—interviewer.  
Chlovsky, Mrs. Nicolai.  
Cooper, Mrs. Helen (Mrs. Lyle).  
Daugherty, Carroll—chief economist.  
Douglas, Lily—clerk.  
Dunkle, Elva—clerk.  
Eden, Philip.  
Parnham, Rebecca—analyst.  
Foeste, Louise—investigator.  
Friedman, Muriel—clerk.  
Frothman, Ed. J.—attorney.  
Genshon, William—stenographer.  
Greenberg, Robert—economist.  
Hainert, Eleanor—stenographer.  
Hoad, William M.—analyst.  
Horstein, Sophie.  
Hurwitz, Clara.  
Joiner, rei—economist.  
Jones, Anna Louise—stenographer.  
Kary, Reino A.—messenger.  
Kata, Matilda—stenographer.  
Levine, Morris—research clerk.  
McStroud, Shirley—typist.  
Minkin, Sophie—junior stenographer.  
Mayer, C. Richard—mail and file clerk.  
Olson, Billie A.—stenographer.  
Penzhansky, Ida R.—stenographer.  
Petrullo, John.  
Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. Walter.

Rapke, Sidney—clerk.  
Riley, H. E.—associate economist.  
Ross, Elaine.  
Schlesinger, Julius—hearings attorney.  
Schneidley, Helen—economist.  
Singer, Rhoda E.—stenographer.  
Smythe, Dallas—economist.  
Sutcliffe, Arthur—analyst.  
Sutherland, Arthur—analyst.  
Wachtman, Mrs. Amber.  
Warren, E. L.—economist.  
Wechsler, Judith L.—stenographer.  
Weiss, Al.  
Wheeler, George S.—economist.  
Wood, Helen—director.  
Wyman, Arthur H.—junior complaint analyst.  
Wynne, John P.—clerk.  
Vineat, Craig—supervisor.

# SCHOOLS

Bell, Minnie.  
Bentley, Mrs. Josephine—teacher.  
Brown, Marcella E.—teacher.  
Bullock, Wilhelmina—teacher.  
Cook, Julian A.—accounting superintendent maintenance.  
Curtis, Mrs. Merrill—librarian.  
Davidson, Eugene (Capt.)—temporary teacher.  
Dixon, Russell A.—dean of College of Dentistry.  
Davis, Dorothy—teacher.  
Dulley, Ruby—teacher.  
Boulding, Ferebee Dorothy C.—clinic.  
Finlayson, Mrs. Alice Bell—teacher.  
Fraser, Daisy W.—teacher.  
Hoffman, Christopher P.—teacher.  
Holmes, Eugene—teacher.  
Lambertson, Mrs. B. P.—teacher.  
Loret, J. Louise (Mrs.)—teacher.  
Morris, Evelyn—teacher.  
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth—teacher.  
Walker, Joseph A.—teacher.  
Arnsod, Elaine P.—teacher.  
Royd, Norma E.—teacher.  
Scott, Mr. James E.—teacher.  
Auerbach, Rita—teacher.  
Lyman, Mrs. Helen—teacher.  
Loret, John Jr.—teacher.

# RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Blair, Bertha—economist.  
Elkin, Jack—statistician.  
Fishman, Bernard R.—economist.  
Karp, Samuel (Karo, Samuel)—clerk.  
Keller, Marvel—economist.  
Klingman, Frieda—actural clerk.  
Kramer, Milton—principal attorney.  
Miller, Anna L.—clerk.  
Rosenthal, Minnie L.—operator.  
Rugman, Charles—stat. analyst.  
Glass, Sadie—attorney.  
Matosoff, Janet—clerk, typist.  
Rhine, Mrs. Henry.  
Webbing, Arthur—economist.

In the publication of these names a startling situation is presented. The picture would be ludicrous, if it were not so menacing. For weeks and months these professional and amateur subverters of our system of government have received sympathy and protection from people in high places. By keeping them on the payroll the officials of our government are virtually saying:

"Go right ahead. Undermine the Constitution to your heart's content. Organize to overthrow the Government, if you want to. We won't interfere. We will guard your civil liberties. A Communist has as much right on the government payroll as anybody else."

## What YOU can do about it!

It is certain that if the Leftist Fifth Column continues in a position of influence in our Government it will in time bring about the complete destruction of the American system. This is an alarming threat that must not be ignored.

The time has come when every good American—when every alert citizen must take part in a crusade to purge the public payroll of all enemies of the Constitution and the American way.

To accomplish this end patriotic public opinion must be aroused and mobilized. This must be done NOW, while there is still time—before it is too late.

Will you cooperate? Will you do your duty to yourself and to your country? Will you do something practical to help drive the Fifth Column out of Washington?

Here are a few suggestions:

1. Distribute copies of this booklet to your associates in the business or industry where you work and among your neighbors in the community where you live.
2. Mail copies to your relatives and friends in other towns, cities and in other states. Write them, too, and suggest that they assist in circulating the booklet.
3. Contribute, according to your means (in any amount), to the support of the League so that this booklet, and similar literature, may be placed in the hands of constantly expanding hundreds of thousands of moulders of opinion in every part of the country.

## PART IV.

### "most dangerous man in the Government"

The job of training a million workers for the defense industries has been placed in the hands of Aubrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration. On March 26th, 1940, Congressman Fish, in the Rules Committee, said he considered Williams "*the most dangerous man in the Government.*"

#### Why is Williams "dangerous?"

Why, if he is "dangerous," is he "in the government?"

Williams preaches the fantastic Socialist fallacy that "two percent of the people own 50% of the wealth;" he says that all the "talk about enormous blessings that this nation conferred upon all its citizens . . . has been a lot of bunk" and declares "*I am not so sure that class warfare is not all right.*"

His membership in the Communist-aiding American Civil Liberties Union, whose offices were staffed with WPA clerks, at government expense; his personal financial contributions and the help he gave in raising money for the support of Communist Commonwealth College, together with the fact that he illegally provided a subsidy with the taxpayers' money for this self-same Communist school, definitely discloses his sympathies.

When he ignored the law and supplied 22 clerks, on the Federal payroll, to the Communist-dominated American Youth Congress, and still other clerical help to certain units of the Communist-controlled CIO, he showed how "Left" his leanings were.

In 1938 he told a meeting of the Communist-controlled Workers' alliance that he looks at "the hours spent with David Lasser, Herbert Benjamin, and Morris Watson, as the high spots in my life in Wash-

ington." (Lasser then was President of the Alliance and Benjamin a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, while Watson heads the Communist faction in the American Labor Party.)

At this same meeting Aubrey advised the "comrades": "It is only through the organization of wage-earners that they can ever hope to cope with the organization of capital . . . We've got to stick together. We've got to keep our friends in power."

When Williams was in charge of WPA, as Deputy and Acting Administrator, some very significant things happened. Henry G. Alsberg, who admits a bowing acquaintance with Nikolai Lenin, little tin-god of modern Communism, became National Director of the Writers' Project; Katherine Kellock, wife of the Publicity Director of the Soviet Embassy, was given \$1,500,000 to spend on a National Guidebook, with some 4,500 workers under her direction; and Hallie Flanagan, Moscow-trained propagandist, who wrote "the best Revolutionary play ever produced in America," was placed in charge of the Federal Theatre Project which, with \$55,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, grew to be such a vehicle for Communist propaganda that Congress finally abolished it.

Because of Williams' interest in Communist Commonwealth College, it is no mystery why many of the instructors and officials and two presidents of this institution were given nice soft government jobs.

To illustrate, Ward Rogers, Commonwealth instructor in Marxism once arrested for anarchy, was placed in charge of WPA schools in Arkansas and Texas. While so employed he wrote: **"We want a revolution under my name . . . that was the attitude of the 36 students in the FEPA workers education school at Austin (Texas)."**

Dr. William E. Zench, one of the founders of this fountain-head of Communist learning, who in 1931 expressed the wish that he could tell the Fish Committee "the many good things about Red, Red Russia, and the many evil things about the United States," was one of the first to pack his bags and go off to Washington to join the Federal pay-rollers.

Dr. Lucien Koch, the new President, was hauled before an investigating committee of the State Legislature. He admitted that he did not believe in God, had never voted — never had any regard for the American government — almost floored his questioner when he said: "I believe that the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) is in many ways superior to the American government."

A few weeks later Dr. Koch was on the Government payroll, too.

Aubrey Williams was in charge of the Civilian Aviation Training program, in its early stages. The reaction in Red circles, at the time, is of real significance. Joseph Lash, Secretary of the Communist-controlled American Student Union, at its fourth convention hailed the

training of student pilots by NYA and said: *"So long as it is we who are the pilots, these planes will not be used against us. If we let the wealthy have a monopoly on air training, some day those planes will be used against us."*

And Molly Yard, the National President of this Communist "front" outfit, added: "One of the important things about the pilot proposal is that it is not a military one, but is part of youth service. ***We can be these 20,000 pilots. Control rests with civilians we know and trust.***"

Molly Yard is the wife of NLRB attorney Sylvester Garret, who was listed by the Dies Committee as a member of a Communist "front" organization. She is also an un-registered foreign agent of "Soviet China", commissioned to carry on propaganda in this country and to recruit American youths to serve in the Chinese Red Army. When she talked of "control" resting with civilians whom the Communists *"know and trust"*, she couldn't have pointed more plainly at Aubrey Williams.

To-day, the Dies Committee has in its possession affidavits which charge that Maurice Mandell, Chief of the National Youth Administration's project administration, is a Communist and that he attempted to recruit other NYA attaches into the Communist Party.

It develops that these charges were first made while Mandell was attached to NYA in California. After a civilian committee investigated, the matter was called to Aubrey Williams' attention. True to form, he treated the charges as a special recommendation and brought Mandell to Washington and placed him in charge of the "whole works" of NYA at \$3,000 a year.

Under circumstances like these, is it any wonder that the Fifth Column is something to be concerned about? With the NYA now being used in connection with the National Defense Program, observe how the Fifth Column goes into action.

First, Mr. Williams announces that the NYA is co-operating fully with the United States Army and, in order to stimulate recruiting, would arrange to have enlistment literature sent to all those on NYA rolls. A few weeks pass, and then a Communist magazine appears. It is called "New Theatre" and deals with the activities of Communist drama groups in all parts of the country. In discussing a presentation in Buffalo of the Red anti-war play "Bury the Dead", it carried this significant line:

***"NYA contacted us and bought 200 tickets to sell to the young people under them who are being circularized by the army."***

How is that for sabotage?

On June 5th, 1940, a newspaper headline read: "NYA Confers

with Industry on Defense." This was followed by the announcement that the NYA would train workers for the defense industries. A few days go by, and we learn that these new workers will not only be trained, but "educated" as well. And, Aubrey Williams' friend, Hilda Smith, is going to do the job.

Hilda Smith not only is WPA's "specialist in workers' education" but is a member of the board of Communist Commonwealth College. For six years, she has been quietly and efficiently carrying on her job. She has organized schools from coast to coast, and turned out many first class Communist Fifth Columnites at the taxpayers' expense.

At first, there was a little difficulty in training teachers, but that problem was solved when the obliging Communists allowed the instructors in their Workers' Schools to "double in brass" — to be employed by both the Communist Party and the United States Government at the same time — while training a batch of unemployed teachers.

Hilda Smith made a right smart contribution in that crucial period, too. She prepared a manual which was published with Government funds. The title read: "Books, Pamphlets and Other Materials recommended for Libraries of Training Centers for Workers' Education, and Teachers of Workers' Education — Prepared by Office of Specialist in Workers' Education, Division of Emergency Education Projects, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, D. C."

This Government document recommends the "Daily Worker" official organ of the Communist Party; "Labor Action", organ of the Trotskyite Communists; "Workers' Age", organ of Communist Party (left); and also books and pamphlets by Anthony Bimba, member of Communist Central Committee; Nathan Fine, Socialist Rand School journalist, and M. Ilfin, Soviet author of propaganda fiction, among hundreds of others.

In this manual, recommending the booklet "For Revolution", by V. F. Calverton, your United States government explains:

*"The task which confronts us is not to avert Revolution, but to hasten it".*

Among the teachers in these schools, to mention just a few, were Walter and Victor Reuther, CIO sit-down strike leaders, who coined the slogan "Carry on the Fight for a Soviet America", and James H. Dolsen, an admitted Communist whose membership card in the party was made out in the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Dolsen is a cousin of Earl Browder, Communist Party head, but he was on the government payroll as a teacher in workers' education just the same, either in spite of it—or because of it.

An investigation of these schools conducted by the Federal Grand Jury Association produced a report which declares:

"Convincing evidence has been brought to our attention that public funds . . . were used to pay adults \$8 a week to be taught Communism and subversive doctrines. We understand that there are some 20,000 such students . . . scattered throughout the country and that the graduates were to become instructors and leaders in activities intended to bring about the overthrow of our government."

Accordingly, there are plenty of teachers available now, and they'll do a good Fifth Column job because, according to this report, these government-trained instructors in "workers' education" were taught:

*"How to foment a strike.*

*"How to take over the industries of the United States, especially the munitions plants.*

*"How to bring about the general strike, and then seize and operate the plants.*

*"How to overthrow the United States Government and establish a Soviet Union."*

**P. S.** It must be remembered that in the foregoing, the FIFTH COLUMN is considered only in its relation to national defense and but a handful of characters in key positions are sketched. It should not be overlooked that Congressman Martin Dies declares: **"There are thousands of members of Communist-controlled organizations scattered throughout the departments and agencies of our Federal Government."**

It cannot be forgotten that a small insignificant band of revolutionaries became powerful enough, almost "overnight", to seize the governments of Russia, Germany and Italy — and that in this dark hour their leaders are deciding the future destiny of the old world.

Will we permit the FIFTH COLUMN to bring a like catastrophe to America, or are we going to take immediate steps to curtail their power?

America **MUST** answer, **NOW!**

# "The FIFTH COLUMN in the SOUTH"

another amazing exposé

By Joseph P. Kamp

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**T**HE Constitutional Educational League is just what its name implies, an educational organization with a patriotic objective — the preservation of constitutional government.

The League is not a political movement. It takes no part in partisan politics. It considers the fight for Americanism *above politics*.

When Fifth Columnites "bore-from-within" established and recognized political parties, and boast of their purpose to use these parties in an effort to undermine the government, the League feels obliged to offer intelligent and vigorous opposition.

The League believes it is its duty — that it has an obligation — to warn Democrats and Republicans alike as to the plans and objectives of the Communists and other elements in the FIFTH COLUMN who, at this time, threaten both major parties and constitutional government, as well.

Accordingly, the League offers, for the consideration of all loyal Americans, the FACTS set forth herein.



441

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STATE TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION

Madison, Wisconsin

May 28, 1940

Mr. John E. Waters, Midwest Secretary  
Constitutional Educational League  
1555 Adams St.  
Madison, Wisconsin \*

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Dear Mr. Waters:

This is to express to you the appreciation of the Wisconsin State Telephone Association for the wonderful address delivered by you on May 22nd, at our annual State convention in Madison.

It was a fine subject, presented in a most forceful manner and struck a sympathetic cord in the hearts of your audience. If you would let me have a copy of your paper I would be glad to publish it in one of our monthly bulletins issued to the telephone industry of Wisconsin. I have heard many complimentary remarks made about your timely address, and I wish to thank you personally for your wonderful contribution to the success of our convention.

Cordially yours,

J.E.Byrne

Recording Secretary



HARVEY R. LINBARGER  
MAYOR

CITY OF PLAINFIELD  
NEW JERSEY

August 9, 1940

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Nathan  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing to ask if you will kindly advise me whether or not the information contained in the pamphlet "The Fifth Column" in Washington, by Joseph P. Kamp, is correct, and whether the statements made therein regarding Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands, and Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, and other prominent Americans mentioned in the pamphlet, have any basis of ~~sanction~~ *of fact*, or the truth?

I would appreciate your early reply regarding this matter, and thanking you for your cooperation, I remain

Sincerely yours,

*Harvey R. Linbarger*  
Mayor

HRL-c

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# RED JUSTICE

BY JOHN E. WATERS

To better understand what the "FIFTH COLUMN" really is, you should read "RED JUSTICE!"

During 1929-30-31, the author, his wife and little daughter lived and traveled in the Soviet Union, where he was employed by the Soviet government to teach American methods of Power-Farming. While there he traveled over much of Russia proper, as well as over a large part of Siberia. He and his family lived right with Russian workers on large government farms ranging from 100,000 to 1,000,000 acres in size.

When you read "RED JUSTICE" you will learn much about the suffering and misery endured by the masses in the so-called "Workers Paradise!" You will learn how Communists betrayed the masses, by making promises which they never intended to fulfill.

If you will read "RED JUSTICE" you will learn about Forced Labor; Religious Persecution; Morals; Liquidation of owners of property; Red Army; Secret Police; Prison camps, Educational system; Health and other subjects.

Tourists who visit the Soviet Union for a few days, or a few weeks are never allowed to see the sordid side of life that Communists do not want the outside world to know about.

"RED JUSTICE" presents 101 pages of facts, of what happens under ruthless dictatorship. When you know the truth, you will fight harder against "FIFTH COLUMN" activities in this country.

Since returning from the Soviet Union, the author has addressed more than 1200 meetings, over a large area of the United States.

Single copies 50c

Five copies for \$2.00

Ten copies or more, 35c each

Order direct from:

**JOHN E. WATERS**

P. O. Box 242

Madison, Wisconsin



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## CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

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PIONEER BUILDING  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE TO ASSIST THE LEAGUE IN ITS  
AMERICANIZATION WORK, THE SAME TO CONSTITUTE { CONTRIBUTION  
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BY

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CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

Midwest Headquarters  
Pioneer Building, Madison, Wis.

August 13, 1940

Mr. Elmer W. ROetter  
Room 314,  
325 West Huron Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of August Tenth, we are sending you five copies of "THE FIFTH COLUMN IN WASHINGTON", today, via insured parcel post. We believe that copies of this booklet should be very widely distributed as quickly as possible, to help awaken Americans who still seem to believe that "It can't happen here".

A large number of farmers, school teachers, clergymen, relief cases, WPA workers, and others are asking for free copies to circulate in local communities. The cost of sending out large numbers of gratis copies runs into a considerable amount of money and to supply them we need the assistance of those who are able to help. We feel that money used for this necessary educational work could not be more soundly invested.

If you happen to know of some people who might be willing to assist us, will you please pass along the enclosed contribution blanks? Any amount will help.

We wish to thank you for your interest in our expose of subversive activities in our Government, and after you have read it we should be very pleased to know what you think of it.

Yours very truly

John E. Waters,  
Midwest Secretary

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61-10355-8

August 16, 1940

Honorable Harvey R. Linbarger  
Mayor  
Plainfield, New Jersey

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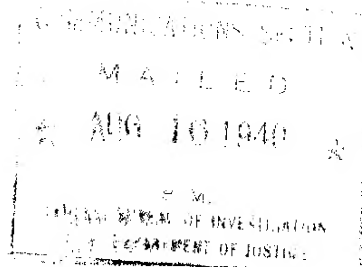
My dear Mayor:

In the absence of Mr. Hoover from Washington I wish to acknowledge your letter of August 9, 1940. The contents of your communication will be called to the Director's attention upon his return to the City, the date of which is indefinite.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy  
Secretary

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

601 Richmond Trust Building  
Richmond, Virginia

August 16, 1940

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a bulletin entitled "The Fifth Column", which was recently given to the writer by Dr. John F. McGavock of Crozet, Virginia. Dr. McGavock stated that these pamphlets had been forwarded to Mr. Gordon Buck, a reputable citizen of Crozet, Virginia, for distribution by Mr. Joseph P. Kamp, the author of this bulletin.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. Lawler*  
J. E. LAWLER  
Special Agent in Charge

JEL:CL

Encl.

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November 6, 1940

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Special Agent in Charge  
New Haven, Connecticut

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Very Sincerely

DATE 8-17-92 BY 10480km/crk

THE CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, INC.  
JOSEPH P. KAMP

Reference is made to my letter of October 28, 1940,  
regarding the above-named subjects, and my request to insti-  
tute an appropriate investigation pertaining to each of them.

Enclosed herewith are photostatic copies of pages  
3 and 4 of the pamphlet entitled "The Hour", August 17, 1940,  
issue which reflect certain information concerning Joseph P.  
Kamp and the Constitutional Educational League, Inc.

Very truly yours,

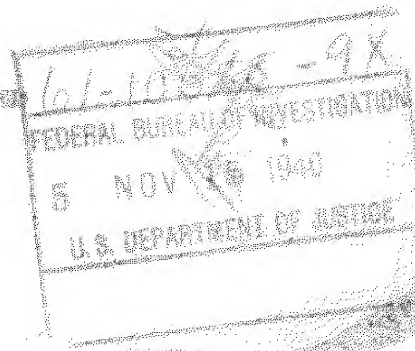
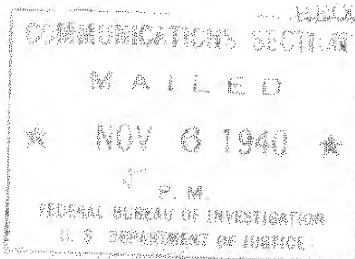
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enc. - 2

cc New York City (Enclosure)

Albany

Birmingham







## FASCISTIC EFFORT BEHIND "CONSTITUTIONAL" SCREEN

Kamp's Anti-Semitic Literature Distributed  
by McWilliams -- Other Ramifications of  
"Educational League"

The Fifth Column in Washington is being distributed and sold among other fascistic and anti-Semitic pamphlets at the New York meetings of Joe McWilliams' pro-Hitler organization, the Christian Mobilizers. The recently published booklet attacking the United States Government is being hawked in the same breath with the forged Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion and Father Coughlin's Social Justice. This is the booklet an advertisement of which was accepted by the New York weekly magazine Cue and run on Page 6 of its issue for July 27 (see The Hour for August 3). A most cursory glance at the booklet would have convinced Cue's advertising managers of its anti-Semitic nature.

## Roll Call of Kamp's Pals

The booklet in question was published by the so-called "Constitutional Educational League, Inc.," which maintains its national offices in New Haven, Conn., its New York headquarters at 342 Madison Avenue, and its Midwestern branch at Madison, Wis. Formed in 1919, it has been for years headed by a certain Joseph P. Kamp, who claims to be an influential member of the Democratic Party but is actually known for his fascistic activities. Thus, on December 16, 1938, he was one of the sponsors of the retired Major General George Van Horn Moseley when the latter delivered his anti-Semitic and anti-Government speech at the Hotel Biltmore in New York. Other sponsors of the would-be "man on horseback" were Allen Zoll, who led the Coughlinite picketing of the radio station WMCA and was later indicted as a black-mailer, and John E. Kelley, notorious Jersey City fascist who has spoken before the Nazi German-American Bund; Christian Front and other organizations of the same type. On May 24, 1939, Kamp was one of the sponsors of the so-called "Pro-American Mass Meeting," which was addressed by Kelley and McWilliams. Among the sponsors of that meeting, the Christian Front held a prominent place.

Until 1937 Kamp was executive editor and publisher of the fascist magazine, Awakener. On that publication one of the staff writers was Lawrence Dennis, author of The Coming American Fascism who openly calls himself a fascist and has also written for Dr. Frederick Auhagen's Nazi Today's Challenge. When Kamp's magazine discontinued publication, a letter from Kamp to one of his followers revealed that the work would be carried on by the Constitutional Educational League.

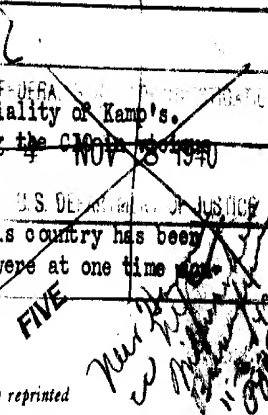
## Anti-Labor and Anti-Semitic

Violent anti-labor propaganda is another speciality of Kamp's. He and his League issued a series of pamphlets attacking the CIO on these terms.

Distribution of anti-Semitic literature in this country has been among Kamp's outstanding activities. His main efforts were at one time

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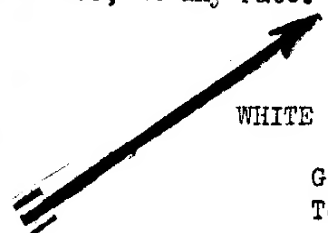
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centrated on the forged "Benjamin Franklin" letter; in this connection, he cooperated with William Dudley Pelley of the Silver Shirts. Kamp has also distributed numerous copies of a pamphlet entitled Why Are the Jews Persecuted for Their Religion?

Kamp and his work have been praised by James True, the superannuated head of the fascistic Industrial Control Reports of Washington, D. C. Kamp's publications have been sold or distributed with unabating enthusiasm by such pro-Hitlerites in America as Allen Zoll of the American Patriots, Inc.; John Cecil of the National Conference Board; John B. Snow of the League for Constitutional Government; and others of the ilk. The Reverend Edward L. Curran, Coughlin's friend in Brooklyn, is an intimate associate of Kamp's. So is Patrick Scanlon, editor of the Coughlinite Brooklyn Tablet.

The Hour learns that Kamp is supremely sure that his anti-Semitic and pro-Hitlerite work remains a secret between him and his close associates. Accordingly, not so long ago he had the audacity to approach certain wealthy Jews for financial contributions "to support the League's pro-Constitutional work." The individuals approached were indeed at first impressed with Kamp's "pure" anti-Roosevelt and anti-CIO stand, but were alarmed on detecting the other features of his work. Kamp got no money -- not in those quarters, at any rate.



stop \* \* \* \* \*

### WHITE SHIRTS' COMMANDER THINKS IT'S TIME TO ACT

George W. Christians of Chattanooga,  
Tenn., in a New and Unique Campaign

To his friends in Tennessee and other states George W. Christians, commander of the Crusader White Shirts, has expressed his satisfaction with the recent acquittal of the Christian Fronters in Brooklyn, New York, of charges of plotting to overthrow the United States Government. He says that the acquittal and other late events have more than ever convinced him of the necessity of direct action. The gaudily uniformed George, sitting in his Chattanooga office and occasionally making trips, devotes most of his time to writing to, and calling upon, many another fascist leader and organization in this country. Doing very little to promote his own White Shirts, he prods the other chieftains to less propaganda and more action. "Why don't you do something?" is the constant refrain of his pleas and entreaties.

\* \* \* \* \*

### NAZI-CONTROLLED DEEDS TO U. S. REAL ESTATE

The Nazis prefer to control even the deeds to the houses from which they carry on their propaganda and other activities in this country. An interesting example is the ownership of a house at 233 Post Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters for the Hamburg-American Line and North German Lloyd offices, the German Railway office, and a branch of the Nazi-controlled Fortra, Inc. This house is owned by two American women married to Germans and still residing in Hitler's Reich.

— \* —

General Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

BES:MT

New York, N. Y.  
August 26, 1940

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

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Dear Sir:

DATE 8-17-92 BY 1048DKM/CKK

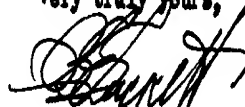
I am enclosing herewith two copies of the publication entitled "THE FIFTH COLUMN IN WASHINGTON", put out by the Constitutional Educational League, Inc., the national office of which is located in the First National Bank Building, New Haven, Conn.

The Bureau will note that the author of this publication, Joseph P. Kamp, lists prominent members of the Department of Justice and other branches of the federal government, as being "fifth columnists". Nothing derogatory to the Bureau is contained in this publication.

It is my understanding that about 100,000 of these booklets have been printed since June, 1940, and have been sent to all parts of the United States.

The New York office has previously furnished information from time to time regarding the Constitutional Educational League, which information is of record at the Bureau.

Very truly yours,



B. E. SACKETT  
Special Agent in Charge.

Encls.  
cc-New Haven, Encl.

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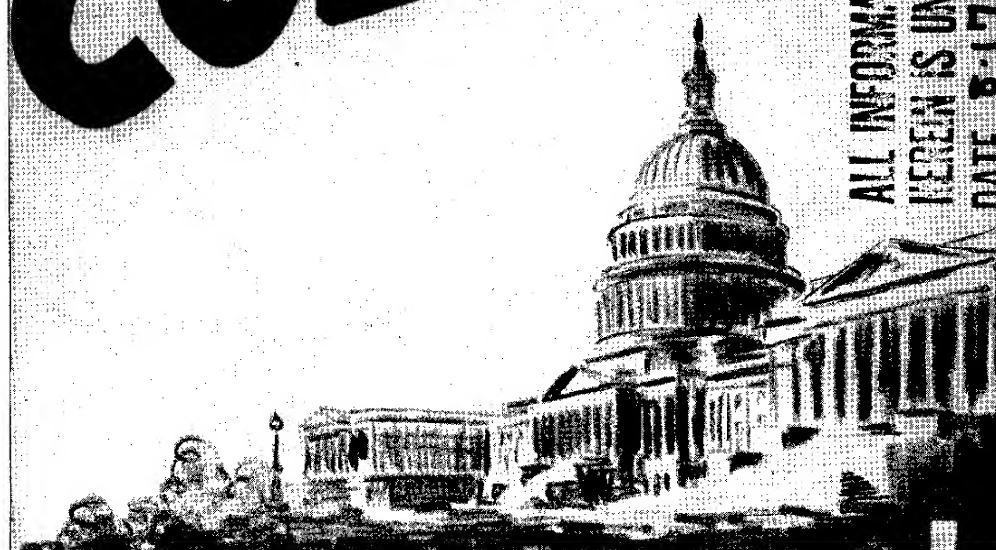
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# THE FIFTH COLUMN

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## in WASHINGTON!

Un-Americans on the Government Payroll

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Dedicated to  
the Leader of \*my Party  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

*in appreciation of his vigorous denunciation of the "Fifth Column" in America, and with the sincere hope that the factual highlights herein will help him discover the "borers—from—within" his own official household, before it is too late.*

•  
Published  
JUNE, 1940  
•

Second Printing, June, 1940  
Third Printing, July, 1940  
Fourth Printing, August, 1940

\*In 1933-34 Mr. Kamp was executive Vice-President of the Richard J. Wagner Democratic Association in the Democratic stronghold of the nation, Senator Robert F. Wagner's district. In September 1933, he was named Secretary of the General Committee of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Democratic Organization, a designation which, however, he was unable to accept.

An editor of newspapers and magazines, and for more than twenty years a student of subversive movements, he writes with authority. Among others, he is the author of "The HELL of HERRIN . . . Rages Again", and "JOIN THE CIO . . . and help build a Soviet America".

# The FIFTH COLUMN

IN WASHINGTON!

By  
Joseph P. Kamp

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## CONTENTS

PART	PAGE
I. "an amazing conglomeration"	5
II. "build a Workers' Republic"	11
III. "names too BIG for release"	21
IV. "most dangerous man in the Government"	29

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Constitutional Educational League, Inc.  
New Haven Connecticut

# AMERICA'S FIFTH COLUMN

## List No. 1

	Page
ROBERT M. LOVETT <i>Secretary of the Virgin Islands</i>	11, 12
ROBERT H. JACKSON <i>Attorney General</i>	13, 14
O. JOHN ROGGE <i>Assistant Attorney General</i>	14
THOMAS R. AMILE <i>Special Assistant Attorney General</i>	14, 15
HARRY HOPKINS <i>Secretary of Commerce</i>	16
HAROLD L. ICKES <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	7, 8, 16, 19
PAUL SIFTON <i>Assistant to Secretary, Department of Interior</i>	16, 17
FRANCES PERKINS <i>Secretary of Labor</i>	17, 18
SIDNEY HILLMAN <i>Member, President's National Defense Council</i>	17, 18
DAVID SAPOSS <i>Chief Economist, National Labor Relations Board</i>	18
EDWIN S. SMITH <i>Member, National Labor Relation Board</i>	18
LELAND OLDS <i>Chairman, Federal Power Commission</i>	18, 19
HARRY E. LAMBERTON <i>Assistant General Counsel, Rural Elect. Administration</i>	22
AUBREY WILLIAMS <i>Administrator, National Youth Administration</i>	29, 30, 31
MAURICE MANDELL <i>National Project Administrator, NYA</i>	31
HILDA SMITH <i>Federal Specialist of Workers Education, WPA</i>	31, 32
JAMES H. DOLSEN, using the alias "Franklin D. Roosevelt" <i>Instructor, Workers Education, WPA</i>	32
And 562 others listed	23, 24, 25, 26, 27

## PART I

### "an amazing conglomeration"

Not so long ago Congressman Martin Dies, a good American, was being given a vicious going-over and a verbal kicking-around because, in simple honesty, he had dared to tell the truth about disloyal and un-American forces secretly at work undermining and threatening to destroy our institutions of society and government.

This "Red-baiting", as it was called, was considered to be even more disreputable than horse stealing, and many, including the President and members of the Cabinet, were loud with their abuse and ridicule.

Today, however, it is quite in fashion to be bluntly outspoken in criticizing the subversive activities of the Fifth Column. It seems that everybody is doing it in a general way, with President Roosevelt's denunciation, perhaps, the most vigorous of all.

At long last, after twenty years of apathy and inaction, a lot of people have apparently awakened and are threatening to "do something" about our "enemies within."

But there's something wrong. We are not getting anywhere. Although countless thousands of patriotic leaders and a smattering of Government officials have laid down a withering barrage of invective, lasting weeks on end, there still hasn't been a single casualty. In fact, no one, as yet, has laid hands on, or even pointed a finger at a real, live, honest-to-goodness member of the Fifth Column.

And that's not because our good patriots haven't been willing and alert. One organization announced some weeks ago that it would have 1,000,000 rifle-toting mothers mobilized by July 1st, prepared to shoot on sight. The newspapers did report that one fellow had been shot

as a Fifth Column suspect, but the suspicion turned out to be a mistake. Fortunately, the man will recover.

The Lions, a luncheon club, in cooperation with the F. B. I. assigned its 140,000 members to the task of checkmating the 140,000 Communists which J. Edgar Hoover's assistant, Mr. Clegg, believes are part of the Fifth Column.

In fact, thousands of organizations have already been formed to handle the situation on a local, state-wide and national basis. California, in keeping with its reputation, already has two fast-growing groups, an anti-Fifth Column Committee of the Associated Farmers and Erase-the-Fifth-Column, Inc.

Dr. Frank Bohn, who was a conspicuous Red twenty years ago, is organizing German-Americans and Italian-Americans to help stamp out the Fifth Column. "We will be in a position", he says, "to ferret out the men and women who are active in Nazi and Fascist circles and will deliver them to Government agencies." Why Communists are being slighted, is not explained.

Even Jeff Davis, "King of the Hoboes", decided that the "Knights of the road" should do their part, with the result that "800,000 Jungle Bulls" have their "eyes and ears open." They are under the command of "One-eye" Connolly, the famous gate-crasher whose phenomenal ability should get him into the most inaccessible hide-aways of the subversive elements—if only "One-Eye" knew what a disloyal Fifth Columnite looks like.

Believe it or not, at least one individual does know, for, according to a special dispatch from Washington to the New York Daily Mirror on June 20, an inventor has been haunting the Patent Office seeking to establish first claim to "a device which could be installed at strategic points and when a Fifth Columnist came along with a concealed map, the machine would sound an alarm." It is probably done with mirrors.

Of course, a lot of these activities are utterly foolish, and many of the newest crop of Hitler-haters and Stalin-baiters don't know what it's all about. Trained soldiers in the real Fifth Column are far too clever either voluntarily to disclose their identities or to fall into traps set by inexperienced enthusiasts.

It is nonsense to expect effective uncovering of the Fifth Column by amateurs who may have an axe to grind, or who may be in sympathy with one or the other segment of the Fifth Column. **The disloyal, anti-American acts of the Nazis, the Fascists and the Communists are equally dangerous**, and it should not be overlooked that many of the smartest Fifth Columnites and their friends will camouflage themselves by conspicuous activity in anti-Fifth Column movements and by loud-mouthed denunciation of Fifth Columnites.

Some attempts to get in step with public opinion, have bordered

on the fantastic. Secretary Ickes, for example, took a "white-wash" bath. "To protect the Government and my staff from false and hysterical charges", he sent a memo (it was as simple as that) to all Interior Department employees asking if they were members of any political organization or party advocating the "overthrow of our Constitutional form of government?"

Can anyone believe that "Honest Harold" was naive enough to expect that Communist and Nazi spies and saboteurs would identify themselves and step right up to be fired? He knows better than that, so why this absurd gesture?

Secretary Ickes' anxiety and precaution could be explained, no doubt, by the answer to a riddle which has been making the rounds. "Is there any difference between the Communists and the Nazis?", is the question. "Oh, yes," comes the response, "the Communists have Government jobs!"

This might be discounted as rather lame Republican humor but for the fact, it is recalled, that members of the Dies Committee have repeatedly charged that Reds are on the government payroll, while Congressman Noah Mason, a member of the Committee, went even further to say that "Communists occupy key positions."

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Woodrow Wilson, speaking at a meeting of the General Society of Colonial Wars, and in the presence of official representatives of seven foreign governments, recently declared:

"In Europe, the Fifth Column is in disguise. *With us, the Fifth Column is in office.*"

Influenced, unquestionably, by so much Fifth Column publicity, Congress finally took notice. A little befuddled, perhaps, but acting on the theory that "there ought to be a law," legislative steps were taken to keep Communist Party and Nazi Bund members off the Federal payroll and WPA and to bar them from employment in interstate commerce. It's a great idea, if it works.

\*Of course, it won't work. Proving membership in subversive organizations is in most cases impossible. Besides, the most dangerous Fifth Columnites don't openly belong to either the Communist party or the Bund — not now.

Considering all this, a reasonable explanation of Secretary Ickes' personal concern was a pointed reference by his "friendly enemy" General Hugh Johnson, who wrote in his column:

\*This booklet was originally published on June 21st, 1940. On July 12th the Associated Press in a Washington dispatch declared: "A nationwide questionnaire poll of more than a million WPA workers has turned up only four persons acknowledging Communist sympathies — two in New York, one in Detroit, and one in Philadelphia." WPA officials estimated there were "thirty-odd thousand Communists and Nazis on work relief payrolls" the story said.



*"Our danger is not enlisted Communist partisans. Our danger is crackpots in high official positions who scorn any Soviet connections and are scorned by them, but who harbor Communistic purposes and call them 'liberal'."*

General Johnson hits the nail right on the head. The most treacherous of the Fifth Columnites are not those who can easily be identified as Nazis or Communists. Public officials in positions of power and influence who, while hiding under a cloak of loyalty and respectability, sympathize with and abet major Fifth Column aims, are far more dangerous than Red-flag-waving, revolution-ranting Communists or Hitler-heiling Nazis.

Now, if these things are so — **and they are** — it follows that the American people, in order to protect themselves and their country from the forces of disorder, unrest, and revolution, will have to know who are these members of the Fifth Column, what is their ultimate objective, and how are they attempting to achieve it.

Immediately after the President gave the Fifth Column a good dressing down, the working press asked him "who are some of the Fifth Column?" The President didn't know. He referred them to the Dies Committee.

Now, the Dies Committee had their collective fingers burned once, when they made public a list of 563 government employees who were members of a Communist "front" organization. They remembered that the President called it a "sordid procedure," so just now they're not saying anything.

Accordingly, due to the lack of official information, the following will be of interest:

"The Fifth Column in America is made up of an amazing conglomeration of radicals who believe in a hundred different variations of the Marxian philosophy. (There are a dozen different brands of Communism, while Nazism, officially called National Socialism, is a variant of Italian Fascism, but all stem from Marx).

Every Fifth Columnite is working for some sort of a collectivist society. Some may be demanding "a workers' government," or "a new social order." Others want either "production for use and not for profit," "industrial democracy" or "democratic collectivism." All believe in "the class struggle" and "the class war." All howl for "civil liberties" — for traitors.

Invariably they sail under false colors and masquerade as "humanitarians," "liberals," "new deal" Democrats and "progressive" Republicans. They are found in every walk in life. Some are social workers, trade union leaders, teachers, clergymen, government officials.

In common, all of them believe that the Constitution is an outmoded "class" document, and that Capitalism has failed.

Collectively they despise the American system of society and government with its provisions for free enterprise, private property and individual liberty.

They are determined, at all costs, that the Constitution must be destroyed and the United States Government overthrown.

Then they propose to establish a Communazi dictatorship for America.

To accomplish this they are willing and ready, as Lenin advised his American disciples, to make "any and every sacrifice, and even if necessary, to practice trickery, to employ cunning, and to resort to illegal methods—to sometimes even overlook or conceal the truth—and by every and all means carry on the work of Communism."

Already they have power and influence among the negroes and relief workers, in the churches, in schools and colleges, in labor and industry, in the Army and Navy, and in the Government itself, where they are using the taxpayers' money, together with the prestige and facilities of the Government to further their subversive conspiracy against the American people.

## THE ELOQUENT TRUTH

"There is abundant proof that lurking within the shadows of our government's edifice, laying their mischievous plans at the proper time to sap and mine it, or to put the red torch of revolution and disunion against our democratic form of government, are those forces of evil, now commonly called 'The Fifth Column'."

"No one knows how great are their numbers, but evidence already produced shows that they run into tens of thousands, all of them sworn enemies of our form of government. However great or small may be their number, there is no place in the United States for a single one of them to abide in freedom."

—HON. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
From his keynote speech to the Democratic  
National Convention, July 15, 1940.*

## PART II.

### "build a Workers' Republic"

America's major concern, at the moment, is National Defense. No one can tell for certain how soon we shall have to be in a position to defend ourselves. The plans that are now being made and carried forward are of the utmost importance to every American. Nothing must be permitted to interfere with a rapid expansion of our military, naval and air forces.

Naturally, the Fifth Column will not ignore a real united, patriotic effort in this connection. Attempts will be made to sabotage the program on a thousand fronts, while the campaign for revolution will continue apace.

In view of this, Fifth Columnites in strategic positions must be discovered and identified without delay.

Students of the contemporary war scene are agreed that if any attempt is made to invade the Western Hemisphere it will be as a result of a dispute over French, Dutch and British possessions, including the Guianas, Honduras, Jamaica and the Bahamas.

It is significant that in the very center of this prospective battle area the United States owns the Virgin Islands.

And most amazing of all, is the fact that the major Government official in charge of the Islands is the man whose name is first on America's Fifth Column list, Robert Morris Lovett.

Professor Lovett, appointed as Secretary of the Virgin Islands by President Roosevelt on May 24, 1939, has done more for the cause of revolution on this continent than any dozen of the best of Stalin's stooges put together.

During the past twenty years he has played a prominent role in almost every active Red organization of consequence. He was one of the

minority groups because of their political opinions.

"He says the law will be enforced (sic), but he feels there's a wide gulf between so-called moral responsibility for inciting hatred and actual legal responsibility for incitement to riot or insurrection."

Indeed! — a real distinction that the "comrades" will appreciate.

But even when the law is clear, as it was in the Lincoln Brigade case, the Attorney General found a convenient "out."

"These indictments," his statement said, "present to the department the dilemma of either discontinuing these cases or entering upon a vastly broadened campaign of prosecution."

Inasmuch as it is pretty certain that any real effort against the Fifth Column will result, if necessary, in a broad campaign of prosecution, it can readily be seen that Mr. Jackson will be confronted by another dilemma.

Those trusting souls who might expect a more realistic and patriotic attitude from other high officials in the Justice Department are also facing a dilemma, because there is evidence that Mr. Jackson's principal assistants are probably not in disagreement with his views.

O. John Rogge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of curbing un-American propaganda and subversive activities, made such a good speech at a "civil Liberties emergency conference" staged by some 14 Red "front" organizations last October, that Morris Ernst, of the American Civil Liberties Union, declared, to this gathering of assorted radicals and Communists: **"As long as we have John Rogge in the Department of Justice in Washington, we are safe."** Immediately following this declaration, from the same platform and in Rogge's presence, Earl Browder launched the drive to keep the Communist Party from being outlawed and sounded a warning that any prosecution of Communists would be the entering wedge to revolution.

Rogge was involved in the Lincoln Brigade matter even before the indictments were voted. When he first learned of the investigation he instructed U. S. Attorney John C. Lehr, at Detroit, to drop the inquiry. His order was finally countermanded by Brien McMahon, then Assistant Attorney General.

Rogge was responsible, too, for the lack of indictments by the Washington Grand Jury that Senator Bridges was curious about. For instance, despite the fact that The Daily Worker and The New Masses, both Communist publications, had given false information under oath to the postal authorities, they were not prosecuted. Rogge announced that "corrected postal statements were received."

Also, following in the footsteps of his boss, Rogge made a speech to the American Youth Congress.

Another aide, Special Assistant Attorney General Thomas A. Am-

lie, was not only an officer of the American Youth Congress, but he endorsed the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and his brother even enlisted to fight for Communism in Spain. Amalie is a member of the National Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union, and in 1934 signed the call along with Earl Browder and William Z. Foster, for this Russian outfit's National convention.

As a good Fifth Columnite, Amalie believes in "scrapping our Constitution" because "the end of the profit system is at hand." He says, "the only practicable policy for the United States is one aimed at a fundamental revision of the present social order on broad collectivist principles."

"Capitalism cannot be saved," he declares, "it is not worth saving." He advocates:

"1. A change in government.

"2. Confiscation of wealth by taxation.

"3. Government ownership of all industry, business and every operation, with practical confiscation of all production private property."

"Very frankly," he adds, "I do not believe that the change will be brought about by orderly constitutional means."

When Amalie was nominated for a place on the Interstate Commerce Commission, by President Roosevelt early in 1939, there was quite a wave of protest. From his own state, the Wisconsin Legislature sent a resolution to the Senate advising against ratification, for the reason that Amalie "was a Communist." In the face of unyielding opposition, F. D. R. withdrew the nomination but a few weeks later placed Amalie in this Justice Department berth. Here he didn't need to be approved, and he's in good company.

It should be said, at this juncture, that no criticism can be made of the excellent work being done by J. Edgar Hoover and his Federal Bureau of Investigation, but, nevertheless, it must be remembered that Mr. Hoover is a subordinate of the Attorney General. The F. B. I., by itself, is helpless. The Justice Department can ignore or nullify the results of any investigation, just as it did in the Lincoln Brigade matter, where indictments were handed down after an 18 months inquiry by the F. B. I.

Mr. Hoover's helplessness was dramatized just a few months ago when he complained to a Congressional Committee that he was under orders to appoint Communists to his staff unless he could show some other disqualification besides "political beliefs."

It is very evident, in the face of all this, that if the Fifth Column is to be successfully combatted, those who are concerned will have to look elsewhere — beyond the Department of Justice.

This leads to the question: Can the important national figures in and out of the Cabinet, selected by the President and entrusted with essential National Defense duties, successfully cope with the Fifth Column in their respective departments and spheres of authority? Maybe in some cases.

It is an open secret that Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, currently residing at the White House, was originally scheduled to be named "top man" in the national defense set-up. Actually, while due to threatened friction, no such appointment has been announced Hopkins, nevertheless, is in charge.

This so-called ex-Socialist who is now running the Democratic Party, gave every indication, while head of the WPA, that his sympathies are still as Red as they ever were. He permitted the Communist controlled Workers Alliance to dominate the WPA, while national and local projects were turned over to administrators and executives whose only qualification was membership in some Communist or other Red organization.

As his first Deputy Administrator Hopkins chose Jacob Baker, who for the previous fifteen years was engaged in publishing Communist and Socialist literature. After Hopkins left WPA Baker resigned to take over the job of organizing Army and Navy arsenal workers for the Communist dominated CIO.

Under these circumstances with Harry Hopkins in an official position of grave responsibility the American people ought to be concerned. However Harry isn't worrying. He once said "the people are too damn dumb to understand anyway."

Harold Ickes and his Department of the Interior will, by the very nature of the defense program, occupy a key position. Already the Secretary has named a seven man Defense Resources Committee to coordinate the activities of his staff. However, after several long months, Mr. Ickes has still failed to purge his department of the 35 Fifth Columnists who were named by the Dies Committee.

Ickes is actually in a position where he ought to purge himself. Earl Browder in his appearance before the Dies Committee named Ickes as having been a speaker before an important Communist "transmission belt" organization. The fact is that Harold has been the honored guest and speaker before six of the Redest of the Red movements. He's even Honorary National Chairman of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, which the Dies Committee branded as a "front organization of the Communist Party."

Consider this, too: the Interior Secretary's "good right arm" and assistant, Paul Sifton, is just about as "left" as they come. He's a real

Moscow Revolutionist. How he's going to fit into a war program is a question, for he's a violent pacifist of the Marxian school.

When the Communists, on orders from the Kremlin, set up the American League Against War and Fascism, Paul Sifton played a prominent role. In the first issue of the official organ he wrote an anti-war piece under the title "Uncle Sam Wants You!"

In brutally frank language Sifton advised the "comrades" how to respond to the representatives of Uncle Sam;

*"Tell them to go to hell," he wrote. "The whole capitalist shell game can sink and be damned. Don't let them tie you up with their bull about patriotism. Tell them we've got another war on . . . a war to establish a workers' government."*

Madam Perkins, whose Department of Labor is supported to iron out personnel difficulties arising during the defense drive, at least while she was a member of the Socialist Party, likewise felt it desirable to establish a "workers' government." She belonged to the Womens' Trade Union League which, according to a document seized by government agents in 1922, was considered as part of the open and legal machinery of the then illegal Communist Party of America.

In later years Miss Perkins has been chiefly noted for her long fight on behalf of the notorious alien Communist, Harry Bridges, and the eventual "white-washing" she arranged for him. Several months ago the Dies Committee made public the names of 56 Labor Department employees who were members of a Communist "front," but so far not a single one has been dismissed. Being responsible for the deportation of one (just one) single, solitary Communist during 1939 is Madam Secretary's record.

To work with Miss Perkins on the defense program, President Roosevelt appointed Sidney Hillman, who, since he came to this country from Russia in 1907, has been trying his best to establish a "workers' government." Back in 1914 he became so outspoken in his revolutionary agitation that he was expelled from the American Federation of Labor. Today he is, without exception, the most powerful man in the Communist-dominated CIO.

In 1921 Hillman sent William Z. Foster to Moscow to represent his union at the Congress of the Red Trade Union International. Today Foster is Chairman of the Communist Party). A short time later Hillman organized the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, raised a million dollars from American workers and sent it abroad to "aid in the rehabilitation of Russia." Samuel Compers, then head of the A. F. of L., denounced Hillman as pro-Communist and called his money-raising activities a "Soviet scheme."

The Lusk Committee of the New York Legislature, after investi-

gating Hillman's organization, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, reported that it "is in reality an industrial arm of the Socialist Party of America, working for the objects of that Party."

Earl Browder says: *"The program of the Socialist Party and the program of the Communist Party have a common origin in the document known as the Communist Manifesto. There is no difference in final aim."*

It can be well understood that Miss Perkins and Sidney Hillman will both be powerless to maintain peaceful labor relations in the defense industries without the cooperation of the National Labor Relations Board. David J. Saposs is the "brains" of the N.L.R.B. and together with Edwin S. Smith, they run the show.

By coincidence, no doubt, Dr. Saposs, is another agitator for a "workers' government." Strangely enough he was born in Russia, too, and, like Hillman, tried to sell his Red philosophies through the trade unions. Eventually he became the head of Brookwood Labor College, training school for agitators, which during the time of his incumbency was denounced by the American Federation of Labor as "Communist."

"As one of the organizers and a member of the Executive Committee of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, Dr. Saposs subscribed to the description of its purpose which appears on its letterhead along with his name and reads:

*"It aims to inspire the workers to take control of industry and government, abolish the present capitalist system and build a workers' republic."*

He is also a member of Professor Robert Morss Lovett's League for Industrial Democracy and just before coming to Washington, Saposs was an instructor at the Social Rand School which was found guilty of espionage during the last war.

His "side-kick" Edwin S. Smith, member of the N.L.R.B., was not only exposed on the famous Dies list of 562 names, but, while in Mexico with John L. Lewis, in 1938, to attend a Congress of Workers "to promote Communism in the Western Hemisphere," was appointed a member of the presiding committee and named Secretary for the United States.

Next to labor, electric power is most important in the National Defense set-up. President Roosevelt recognized this fact when he requested Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, to check all of the nation's power sources and to work out plans to protect them against hostile acts.

Leland Olds is not a stranger to the Fifth Column, for during the early twenties he was the industrial editor for Federated Press, the Communist news agency, and prior to that was employed by the Communists' hero of the hour, John L. Lewis.

In recent years Olds has, quite often, been a speaker for the League for Industrial Democracy. Now, he's taking his Communism sugar-coated — a little different from the days when he was a member of the People's Freedom Union, composed of anarchists and revolutionary socialists.

Does all of this mean anything? Unfortunately, too many people will continue to say "it can't happen here," and let it go at that. Others, ignoring Marx and Browder, will proclaim loudly that the Socialists are just nice people interested in public ownership. They will tell you that the Communists "Can't be so bad since the Communist Party is on the ballot and Earl Browder gets free time on the radio."

But let them beware. And let Madam Perkins, Secretary Ickes and President Roosevelt know what is in store. Let the rest of us wake up and see what our Red friends plan for us. Their blueprint for the new Revolution in America is contained in an illuminating document written just 17 days after President Roosevelt concluded the accord granting recognition to Soviet Russia. The author, Dr. Moissaye J. Olgin, one of America's leading Communists, described the overthrow of our government in these words:

"Workers stop work, many of them seize arms by attacking arsenals. Many had armed themselves before as the struggles sharpened. Street fights become frequent. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the workers organize Revolutionary Committees to be in command of the uprising. There are battles in the principal cities. Barricades are built and defended. The workers' fighting has a decisive influence with the soldiers, the workers and the marines.

"The movement among the soldiers and marines spreads. Capitalism is losing its strongest weapon, the army. The police as a rule continue fighting, but they are soon silenced and made to flee by the united revolutionary forces of workers and soldiers. The revolution is victorious.

"Armed workers and soldiers and marines seize the principal government offices, invade the residences of the President and his cabinet members, arrest them, declare the old regime abolished, establish their own power, the power of the workers and farmers."

# WARNING!

The charges made in this booklet are *serious charges*. They cannot be lightly waved aside, and they cannot be explained away. These charges cannot be answered.

Apologists for the individuals mentioned, and for the political \*clique to which they belong, will of necessity have to depend on an unconvincing, indefinite general denial in attempting a defense.

However, in order to bolster this denial it will probably be contended that Secretary So-and-So or Mr. What's-His-Name is a high type of citizen and could not possibly be involved in any disloyal activity. The challenge will be flung: "Cite a single official act in violation of the law!" But that is not the issue. The proposition is What they *can* and *may* do because of what they *are* and what they *believe in*.

Some special pleaders will insist that it is all an unfortunate mistake. And when the evidence is all too obvious it will be explained that, after all, So-and-So is sincere, and honest, and an advocate of true Americanism.

Don't let anybody get away with these arguments.

Sincerity is not the test. No one ever questioned the sincerity of Eugene Debs, America's outstanding revolutionary. And it is not a question of honesty either. Stalin and Hitler are probably honest, to their own way of thinking. As for Americanism it should not be forgotten that the Nation's Communist No. 1, Earl Browder, says: "Communism is twentieth century Americanism."

The FIFTH COLUMNITES listed in this document are condemned out of their own mouths or because their actions speak louder than words.

Don't let anybody forget that!

\*Dr. Stanley High, once advisor to President Roosevelt, in a statement on August 6th, 1940, calls them "a small clique of dubious Americans."

## PART III.

### "names too BIG for release"

The Fifth Column has its agents, its dupes and its stooges in every government Department and Agency of any consequence. The National Defense Program will, of necessity, have to depend for its success, in a greater or lesser degree, on most of these self-same Departments and Agencies. It is obvious then, that just as long as these Red elements continue to remain in the government service, they constitute a danger spot inimical to the nation's best interest.

It has been common knowledge for many months that this situation prevailed. And more than that, the names of hundreds of government employees with Red ties have been publicly known. It is to the everlasting disgrace of those in authority that even to this day not a single step has been taken to eliminate them from the public payroll.

In the early days of the Dies investigation, on August 20, 1938, to be exact, Professor J. B. Matthews began his amazing testimony as a witness before the Committee. Dr. Matthews, for many years, was one of Moscow's most valued dupes in the United States. Having seen the error of his ways, however, he offered to and did tell the Committee a story of Communist intrigue that was replete with surprises.

The main portion of his testimony, at this time, concerned the setting up, on orders from Moscow, of the American League Against War and Fascism, which later changed its name to the American League for Peace and Democracy, and just a few months ago, mainly as a result of Dr. Matthews' testimony, committed suicide.

The newspapers, naturally, placed the story on the front page of every paper in the country and every Tom, Dick and Harry from that day forward knew that the American League was a Communist

organization. When January rolled around and the Dies Committee issued its report, public notice was again called to this organization, and subsequently, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, testified before the Committee that it was a "transmission belt for Communist propaganda."

When on October 25, 1939, a whole year later, the Dies Committee made public the names of the government employees who were members of just one chapter of the American League, headed by Harry E. Lamberton, assistant general counsel, Rural Electrification Administration, the Left elements let out a howl of anguish and deluged the Committee with vilification and abuse.

In answering the criticism, Congressman Dies said:

"The fact that these Government employees are members of a Communist front organization, and apparently CONTINUED THEIR MEMBERSHIP LONG AFTER THIS ORGANIZATION WAS EXPOSED AS BEING COMMUNISTIC, justified — in the Committee's opinion — the publication of this list."

In a further attempt to discredit the Committee and to make it appear that the names of innocent people had been included, a great deal was written and said about it being a "membership and mailing list" which was supposed to include the names of people who had simply made contributions to humanitarian relief funds sponsored by the American League. Congressman Jerry Voorhis, a member of the Committee, considered by many to be a real liberal and for a period the little white-haired boy of the radicals, proved his honesty and incurred the wrath of the Reds by insisting that the names disclosed constituted a "membership list."

The most revealing incident in connection with this whole affair, is set forth by Congressman Dies in the following words:

"Mr. Lamberton, Chairman of the Washington branch (which is but a single unit of only ONE of 800 "Red Front" organizations), testified before the committee that there are 700 Government employees who are members. But the list we secured from him only contained the names of 563 Government employees.

"Can it be true that some of the names on that membership list were too BIG for release to the public?"

It would be interesting to learn who some of these big names were. They must have been pretty big, because the list which was made public contained the names of some officials who were receiving as much as

\$10,000 a year. A few of the more important executives, together with their salaries, are:

#### Department of Labor

MRS. NICOLI CIKOVSKY, \$3,800.  
CARROL DAUGHERTY, chief econ., \$7,000.  
ED J. FRUCHTMAN, atty., \$3,800.  
W.M. M. HOAD, analyst, \$4,000.  
H. E. RILEY, asso. economist, \$3,800.  
JULIUS SCHLESINGER, hearings attorney, \$3,800.  
DALLAS SMYTHE, economist, \$4,000.  
E. L. WARREN, economist, \$4,000.  
GEO. S. WHEELER, economist, \$4,000.  
HELEN WOOD, director, \$4,000.  
CRAIG VINCENT, supervisor, \$4,000.

#### Howard University

RUSSEL A. DIXON, dean of College of Dentistry, \$4,200.

#### Railroad Retirement Board

BERTHA BLAIR, economist, \$3,600.  
SAMUEL KARP, clerk, \$3,800.  
MILTON KRAMER, prin. attorney, \$5,800.  
CHARLES BRAGMAN, State analyst, \$4,000.  
ARTHUR WUBNIG, economist, \$4,000.

#### Justice Department

DANIEL MARGOLIES, attorney, \$3,800.  
JOHN W. PORTER, special attorney, \$4,500.  
ED. J. FIRST, attorney, \$3,800.

#### Rural Electrification Administration

FORSTER ADAMS, chief res. stat., \$5,400.  
LOUIS J. ALTKRUG, attorney, \$4,000.  
ALFRED S. BERG, lawyer, \$4,000.  
KENDAL FOSS, div. director, \$4,800.  
WARD B. FREEMAN, co-ordinator, \$6,000.  
S. R. GAMER, attorney, \$5,500.  
LOUIS GORIN, attorney, \$4,800.  
MERCER JOHNSON, div. director, \$4,200.  
HARRY LAMBERTON, lawyer, \$6,000.  
ALLEN MOORE, lawyer, \$6,000.  
T. E. O'CALLAHAN, public relations counsel, \$5,000.  
LAWRENCE POTAMKIN, attorney, \$4,000.  
FRANKLIN WOOD, attorney, \$5,400.

#### Department of Commerce

JOHN EISINGER, examiner, \$3,500.  
ROBT. R. NATHAN, spl. agent, \$4,000.

#### Interstate Commerce Commission

MRS. OGDEN KELLEY, Senate Comm. lawyer, \$3,600.

**Federal Housing Administration**  
ALEXANDER KNOWLTON, consultant and architect, \$3,800.

#### Maritime Labor Board

JOHN H. CAMPELL, engineer marine (piping), \$3,800.  
GREGORY SILVERMASTER, economist, \$5,600.

#### U. S. Tariff Commission

ALLAN BUCHANAN, economist, \$4,400.

#### Federal Trade Commission

CHARLES S. COX, attorney, \$3,800.

#### Department of Agriculture

MORDECAI EZEKIEL, director AAA, \$3,800.  
ROBERT MARSHALL, administration officer, forest service, \$3,800.  
CHARLOTTE CHATFIELD, \$4,000.  
AGNES CHASE, botanist, \$4,000.  
FRANK BERNARD, silviculturist, \$4,800.  
MARCUS J. GOLDMAN, scientist, \$4,000.  
A. C. HOFFMAN, economist, \$4,000.  
THOMAS E. HOWARD, senior administration officer, \$4,000.  
IRVING MILLER, architect, \$3,800.  
THEODORE NORMAN, economist, \$3,800.  
HORACE TRUESDELL, analyst, \$3,800.  
HARVEY VAUGHN, administration officer, \$3,800.

#### National Labor Relations Board

LYLE COOPER, clerk and economist, \$4,600.  
BERTRAM EDISES, attorney, \$4,200.  
JOSEPH FORER, office attorney, \$3,500.  
JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, senior office attorney, \$4,200.  
HENRY W. LEHMAN, attorney, div. econ. res., \$3,600.  
D. B. McCALMONT, Jr., attorney, \$3,900.  
STANLEY MORRIS, attorney, \$4,000.  
NATHAN WITT, attorney, \$4,200.  
ALLEN HEALD, attorney, \$4,200.

#### Securities & Exchange Commission

E. D. KENNEDY, assistant supervisor, \$5,000.  
SIGMUND TIMBERG, attorney, \$5,200.  
L. C. VASS, statistical expert, \$5,400.  
MILTON COHEN, attorney, \$4,000.  
JAMES GORHAM, \$3,600.  
WILLIAM S. B. LACY, economist, \$3,800.

#### Social Security Board

IVAN ARSAT, administrative adviser, \$5,000.  
MERRILL G. MURRAY, director analysis division, \$7,000.  
JOEL GORDON, chief financial research statistics, \$4,200.  
CONRAD SEITZ, attorney, \$4,800.

#### Library of Congress

F. A. BLOSSOM, \$3,500.  
D. J. HAYKIN, \$4,600.

#### Works Progress Administration

BENJAMIN A. BOTKIN, doctor editor, \$5,000.  
LINCOLN FAIRLEY, senior economist, \$4,600.  
ERNESTINE FRIEDMAN, assistant works project, \$3,800.  
ARTHUR GOLDSCHMIDT, architect, \$4,000.  
ELLA KETCHIN, adm. asst., \$3,800.  
ARTHUR STEIN, assoc. stat., \$3,000.

#### Federal Power Commission

GEORGE SLAFF, attorney, \$3,200.

## THE COMPLETE LIST FOLLOWS:

### WORKS PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

Botkin, Benjamin A.—doctor, editor.  
Bracken, Thomas E.—clerk, assistant attorney.  
Brown, Malcolm—associate social economist.  
Butler, Tansel.  
Carter, Lucille.  
Collins, Hugh R.—artist.  
Crawford, Ruth—senior editorial clerk.  
Decker, Kenneth—resident assistant, principal statistician, clerk.  
Eddystone, Edna M.  
Fairley, Lincoln—senior economist.  
Ferguson, Dutton—special assistant, senior clerk.  
Fox, Carol.  
Franklin, Charles A.  
Friedman, Ernestine—assistant works project.  
Gaines, Janet—secretary.  
Ginsburg, Sarah—economist.  
Goldschmidt, Arthur—architect.  
Holmes, Mr. or Mrs.  
Eugene (Margaret Carsons).  
Holmes, Marie—interviewer.  
Jenkins, Bruce—associate social economist.  
Jenkins, Frieda—junior administration assistant.  
Kitchin, Ella—administration assistant.  
Klein, Marcel S.—clerk, principal statistician.  
Landsu, Ethel.  
Lowenstein, Fred—senior editorial assistant.  
Newmark, Ismael—editor.  
November, Harold.  
Quinn, Mr. or Mrs. Walter.  
Rappe, Eva—clerk.  
Reich, Dorothy—senior statistician, clerk.  
Richter, Irving—resident assistant.  
Roberts, Glauco R.—editorial assistant.  
Rogg, N. H.—library relations specialist.  
Smith, Edna—director.  
Stein, Arthur—associate statistician.  
Taylor, L. M. Jr.—statistician.  
West, Harriet M.—stenographer.  
Wright, Jane—clerk and stenographer.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Adams, Charles W.—clerk.  
Addicks, Allen—expert account examiner.  
Anderson, Edna O.—stenographer.  
Arner, D. Virginia—clerk.  
Blissman, Samuel—clerk.  
Cohen, Milton—attorney.  
Crystal, Daniel—copy reader.  
Currie, Warren G.—statistician.  
Drexler, Milton—clerk.  
Gates, Charles C.—clerk.  
Gewirtz, Paul—statistician.  
Gold, Mollie—statistician.  
Gorman, James.  
Greenblatt, Ethel—clerk.  
Johnson, Mai Campbell.  
Koenigsberg, Sam—attorney.  
Kennedy, E. D.—assistant supervisor.  
Lacy, William S. B.—economist.  
Loomis, Donald H.—lawyer.  
Naigles, M. H.—statistician.  
Pollack, Melvin—copy reader.  
Timberg, Sigmund—attorney.  
Vase, L. C.—statistical expert.  
Wolpe, Joseph—examiner.  
Berry, Russell H.—clerk.  
Brimman, Oscar—clerk.  
Vibber, Mrs. Alfred.

### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Allister, Becky.  
Appelman, Adolph—statistician clerk.  
Asay, Ivan—administrative adviser.  
Auerbach, Esther—analyst.  
Baynard, Sophie—clerk.  
Berk, Ida V.—confidential clerk.  
Bernstein, Arthur—analyst.  
Boyd, Helen M.—attorney.  
Brockman, Herman—statistician.  
Caldwell, Clifford—clerk.  
Cohen, Frieda—stenographer.  
Drusner, Abe M.—mail clerk.  
Farman, Isabelle T.—chief secretary.

Federman, David—statistician.  
Fichander, Thomas C.—statistician.  
Fondillar, Abe—clerk.  
Fonner, Michael S.—analyst.  
Freeman, Nathan—clerk.  
Friedman, Mrs. Morton—file clerk.  
Gall, Alexander—analyst.  
Garfield, Robert—clerk.  
Goldberg, Clara—clerk.  
Gordon, Joel—chief financial reference secretary.  
Greene, Frances—unior stenographer.  
Grober, Herman—statistician.  
Holstein, Elwood—administrative assistant.  
Israeli, Olivia J.—analyst.  
Johnson, Glenn—adviser.  
Kaplan, Harry—proofreader.  
Ladimer, Irving—analyst.  
Lobel, Nathan D.—attorney.  
Loy, Charles—bureau research statistician.  
Malkin, Leon—auditing clerk.  
Meyrin, Norman—statistical clerk.  
Mollman, Zaida—junior stenographer.  
Montalano, Michael—messenger.  
Murray, Merrill G.—director, analyst division.  
Needleman, Bas L.  
O'Brien, Helen C.—stenographer, clerk.  
Reid, Conrad—attorney.  
Reno, Philip—chief reference secretary.  
Rovin, Chas. B.—clerk, junior plan reviewer.  
Russell, Stanley—clerk.  
Schneider, Sam—representative labor relations.  
Solovick, Meyer—junior clerk, attorney.  
Solis, Peter.  
Shershtetsky, Pauline.  
Slegel, Nathan—assistant messenger.  
Siller, Harry—clerk.  
Tenney, Roth J.—stenographer.  
Turk, Charlotte R.—technical adviser.  
Uman, Martin—analyst.  
Von Bessingame, Otto.  
Wolfe, Ernest J.—instructor.  
Zeish, Leonard B.  
Zibit, Samuel—statistician.  
Charnow, John—research commission.

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Billings, Elden E.—assistant.  
Blumson, F. T.  
Correll, W. G.—assistant.  
Douglas, Henry H.  
Fang, C. Y.  
Gauld, Charles A.—assistant.  
Higgins, Dorothy L.—assistant.  
Kelley, Ogden.  
Lyons, Matt—clerk.  
Masique, Mrs. Jewell R.—assistant.  
Plumb, Milton M. Jr.—messenger.  
Rendrow, Alice Lee—assistant.  
Van Caster, Mary—assistant.  
Barwell, Paul.

### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Adams, Foster—chief resident statistician.  
Alkreg, Louis J.—attorney.  
Berk, Alfred S.—lawyer.  
Bey, Joseph W.—attorney.  
Broderick, Raymond—attorney.  
Carroll, Paul A.—mail clerk.  
Cohen, David—civil surveyor, engineer.  
Crain, Elmer—clerk.  
Eres, Laura Fanny—stenographer.  
Farage, David—junior stenographer.  
Foss, Kendall—division director.  
Freeman, Ward B.—co-ordinator, engineer.  
Ganser, S. R.—attorney.  
Gerber, Albert B.  
Gibman, Freda—reviewer.  
Gorin, Louis—attorney.  
Hertz, Ethel Wolf—lawyer.  
Hewig, Florence—stenographer.  
Hort, Austin—assistant attorney.  
Johnson, Mercer—division director.  
Judge, J. Emmet—assistant to engineering administration.  
Kirschbaum, Francis—legal secretary.  
Lamberton, Harry—lawyer.  
Lett, Robin W.—attorney.

Moore, Allen—lawyer.  
O'Callahan, T. E.—public relations counsel.  
Piotka, Norman L.—attorney.  
Polamatin, Lawrence—attorney.  
Rosenberg, Emma—clerk and stenographer.  
Schulick, Myron—stenography.  
Walenski, Florence—clerk and typist.  
Walters, Allyn A.  
Weiss, Edith—clerk and stenographer.  
Winolur, Arnold—attorney.  
Wood, Franklin—attorney.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Abbott, Minnie—statistical clerk.  
Abelson, Milton—special agent.  
Akens, Mrs. Helen (L. G.)—clerk.  
Bursstein, Max H.—clerk.  
Eisner, John—examiner.  
Endler, Abe S.—engineer.  
Gurevitz, C.—special agent.  
Greenman, Marvin.  
Lery, Sam—physicist.  
Millson, Ignat, Robert R.—special agent.  
Projector, Ted—scholastic aid.  
Rinal, Irving—examiner's aid.  
Robinson Jack—social analyst.  
Shaffer, Abner—junior patent examiner.  
Silverman, Ruth—agent.  
Viber, Alfred W.—patent examiner.

### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Bute, Mary—clerk.  
Cohen, Blanche N.—stenographer.  
Frank, Marjorie—clerk.  
Heath, Florence B., Mrs.  
Jacobs, Morton L.—examiner clerk.  
Lockhart, Marv L.—clerk.  
Oshorne, Jerome R.—clerk.  
Rosenthal, Aaron.  
Schon, Hilting E.—file clerk.  
Wolman, Bertha—secretary.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Keller, Ogden (Mrs.)—Senate committee lawyer.  
Kolin, Irene G.—typist.  
Liffander, Stanley W.—clerk.  
Rosenblum, Florence—stenographer.  
Sack, Ethel L.—typist.  
Soloff, Sylvia—stenographer.  
Weber, Gordon W.  
Weinstein, Bernard—typist.  
Ober, Sylvia—stenographer.  
Panser, Irving L.—clerk.

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Barrow, Alice—educationalist in school buildings.  
Bauer, Catherine—consultant.  
Bricker, Mildred—junior stenographer.  
Chapman, Oscar L.—assistant secretary.  
Cline, Dorothy L.—counselor.  
Duke, Charles—architectural engineer.  
Fox, Leah R.—complotometer operator.  
Friedson, Ruth—director.  
Gelman, Sara—secretary.  
Gerber, Lillian—secretary.  
Goldstein, Anne—secretary.  
Goldwater, Harry—statistician.  
Hale, Elizabeth—statistician.  
Baskin, Willard W.—chief.  
Hamilton, Walter E.—laborer.  
Holberman, Edward—superintendent of training, educator.  
Korshien, Jules—architect.  
Kury, Edna—tenant selection superintendent.  
Lask, Joseph J.—attorney.  
McNickle, D'Arcy—administration assistant.  
Orris, Beatrice—clerk.  
Padnick, Sadie—clerk and stenographer.  
Fressman, Irving R.—attorney.  
Rich, Annette—stenographer.  
Richter, Alex—technical division.  
Robinson, Corrienne—secretary and resident assistant.  
Rollins, Lena C.—clerk.  
Roeman, Stella M.—junior typist.  
Schlossberg, Leon—clerk.  
Secker, Elizabeth H.—editorial clerk.  
Selove, Joseph—statistician.

Shively, Harriette—research clerk.  
Wiles, Harry—file clerk.  
Wine, Sarah—stenographer.  
Sleeba, Marie—stenographer.

### FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Achinstein, Betty—assistant.  
Knowlton, Alexander—consultant and architect.  
Schmeling, William—statistician.

### STATE DEPARTMENT

Jaffe, Madeline—stenographer.

### UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Evans, Robert W.—laborer.  
Taylor, Aranda—charwoman.

### UNITED STATES CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD

Hincha, Edward—economist.

### RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Lingensfelser, Helen—mail clerk.  
Watman, Helen—law clerk.  
Michelson, Lewis—clerk.  
N. Y. A.  
Anthony, Susan R.  
West, Harriet M.—stenographer.

### MARITIME LABOR BOARD

Bloch, Louis—member.  
Campbell, John H.—engineer, marine.  
Silvermaster, Gregory—economist.

### U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION

Buchanan, Allan—Economist.  
Koblovsky, Lillian—clerk.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Burns, Charlotte—clerk.

### SERVICE

Bloomfield, S. G.—analyst.  
Evans, Gertrude—typist.  
McKenzie, Margery—social worker.  
Nichols, Beatrice—nurse.  
William, Carol—social service worker.  
Winick, Irving W.—intern.

### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Cox, Charles S.—attorney.  
Till, Florence—examiner.  
Truck, Lena—clerk.  
Vetter, Harold—analyst.

### MARKETING LAWS SURVEY

Goldstein, Lela.

### BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Goodman, Anna—operator.  
Kessler, Gertrude—operator.

### NATIONAL RESEARCH COMMISSION

Kneeland, Hildegard—economist.  
JUVENILE COURT—Washington  
Kopelman, Max—probation officer.

### FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Lee, Andrew W.—examiner.

### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Levine, Samuel—administrative clerk.  
Slaff, George—attorney.  
Schiffer, Benjamin—rate aid.  
N. Y. C.

Kennedy, E. D.

### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Rappaport, Paul N.—secretary.

### GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Goodman, Anna—operator.  
Robinson, Abraham—auditor.  
Tooler, M.—press revisor.



U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM  
Taylor, A. Langston—elevator operator.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
Wernick, Benjamin—clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
Berman, Irving—quartermaster, civil engineer.  
Glassman, N. S.—engineer and draftsman.  
Koppelson, Ruth—stenographer.  
Myerson, Seymour—architect.  
Ostrov, Margaret—clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Abrams, Marcella—clerk.  
Barasch, Arnold—writer.  
Berrall, Joel—surplus commodities aid.  
Brady, Dorothy S.  
Brinkman, George L.—typist.  
Brown, Paul—clerk.  
Brown, Arthur E.—administration assistant.  
Booklan, Dana—stenographer.  
Carlisle, Lewis—editor.  
Castelli, Charlotte—home economics aid.  
Cogan, Della—clerk.  
Cohen, Judith—junior stenographer.  
Cohen, Philip.  
Cotton, Albert H.—attorney, office solicitor.  
Coven, Milton—economist.  
Chase, Agnes—botanist.  
Deist, Mrs. Jay (Katherine)—stenographer.  
Eskelid, Mordecai—director.  
Fine, Maurice E.—assistant mechanical engineer.  
Finkelstein, V. Rebecca—clerk and stenographer.

Finer, W. F.—economist.  
Fischerfeld, Maxine—writer.  
Bernard, Frank—silver culturist.  
Frank, Rose L.—clerk and stenographer.  
Gale, Magdalene E.—stenographer clerk.  
Ginsburg, Frances—senior secretary.  
Gilman, Mildred P.—stenographer.  
Goldberg, Ben—clerk and typist.  
Goldman, Marcus J.—scientist.  
Gros, Bertram—editorial assistant.  
Gubin, Sidney N.—economist.  
Haisell, R. S.—editor.  
Harris, Edmund—economist.  
Hoffman, A. C.—economist.  
Howard, Thomas E.—senior administration of.  
Reed.  
Huberman, Morris—silver culturist.  
Jona, Marie—operator.  
Jung, Theo.—editor.  
Kleger, Nina—clerk and stenographer.  
Klein, Eva T.—clerk.  
Korn, Bertha—stenographer.  
Lawing, Margaret—clerk.  
Levine, Sara R.—clerk.  
Liss, Samuel—associate social science analyst.  
Love, Jane McKay—clerk.  
Mawover, B. chemist.  
Marshall, Robert—administration officer.  
McDonald, Angus—economist.  
Merrin, Samuel—economist.  
Miller, Irving—architect.  
Millman, Max.  
Mullikin, Catherine—stenographer.  
Norman, Theodore—economist.  
Padohsky, Sophia—junior clerk.  
Parnes, Maurice (Mrs. Anna Saba)—junior clerk.  
Pelin, Sally.  
Raisdough, James H. associate agricultural economist.  
Raminor, Gilbert—clerk.  
Rosenberg, Esther—statistician.  
Riley, Ruth (Mrs. Fishman)—assistant clerk and stenographer.  
Salkind, Isadore—clerk.  
Scherr, Mary—stenographer and clerk.  
Schriker, Celia L.—clerk.  
Shaffer, Nellie—clerk and stenographer.  
Steck, Leon J. economist.  
Stone, Gertrude—clerk and stenographer.  
Sucher, Nellie—clerk and stenographer.  
Sugarman, Dorothy.

Sullivan, David—scientific aid.  
Trefon, Sophie—clerk and stenographer.  
Truesdell, Horace—analyst.  
Vaghen, Harvey—administrative officer.  
Wheeler, George.  
Young, R. A.—economist.  
Zacharias, Goldie—assistant statistician.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD  
Bassin, Beatrice—stenographer.  
Burkowsky, Alice—stenographer.  
Burnstein, Robert—lawyer.  
Corkin, Louis—junior attorney.  
Colborn, Joan B.—stenographer.  
Condon, Robert L.  
Cooper, Harry—lawyer.  
Cooper, Lytle—clerk and economist.  
Cutler, Arnold R.—lawyer.  
Dellin, Bertha M.—assistant attorney.  
Eden, Rose (Mrs.)—clerk.  
Edison, Bertram—attorney.  
Feyer, Joseph—office attorney.  
Frosting, Anne—lawyer.  
Friedman, Joseph—senior office attorney.  
Garret, Sylvester—attorney.  
Gerwitz, Paul (Mrs.) (Sylvia Goldman)—assistant clerk.

Kawinstein, Abr. L.—attorney.  
Kaufman, Jack.  
Koplow, George A. lawyer.  
Krivonoz, Fred.  
Krag, J. H.—attorney.  
Kudish, Sam—union attorney.  
Kurash, Martin—lawyer.  
Landy, Ann—assistant attorney.  
Law, Ben—junior attorney.  
Lohman, Henry W.—attorney, division economic research.  
Levy, Stella—stenographer.  
Lippman, S. G.—attorney.  
McAlmont, D. B. Jr.—attorney.  
Morris, Stanley—attorney.  
Paone, Frank—assistant attorney.  
Porter, Mrs. John W.  
Prince, Marie—stenographer.  
Rabin, Sol—attorney.  
Rice, Selma (Mrs. Henry Rikpe)—analyst.  
Rosenberg, Gilbert—lawyer.  
Sara, Gertrude—stenographer.  
Schaeffer, Valérie.  
Shariman, Warren L.—attorney.  
Smith, Edwin S.—member of the board.  
Sprecher, Drexel A.—lawyer.  
Stern, Bernard—economist.  
Witt, Nathan.  
Weid, Allen—attorney.  
Rostoff, Rhoda—clerk.  
Rein, David—lawyer.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Arkin, Mae—clerk, stenographer.  
Berg, Yetta R.—typist, clerk.  
Blankin, Sylvia—stenographer.  
Bloom, David—structural engineer.  
Brunswick, George—clerk.  
Chalkin, Al—clerk.  
Evans, Mrs. Gertrude—clerk, typist.  
Feinberg, Benjamin—clerk.  
Gasser, Sylvia—operator.  
Gould, Harry—architect (assistant).  
Kaplan, Herbert—architect.  
Kaplan, Morris—chemist.  
Kaufman, Harry.  
Kaye Sam.  
Loque, Francis S.—engineer and draftsman.  
Schlesinger, Emanuel—architect.  
Spiegel, Ann B.—clerk, stenographer.  
Stanley, Mrs. Joyce—expert analyst.  
Stumpf, Harry G.—engineer.  
Sturmer, William—clerk.  
Walton, Dorothy (Mrs. Stanley Survey)—assistant legal counsel.  
Carney, Catherine T.—junior operator.  
Sherman, Mrs. Evelyn—clerk.  
Vann, Oscar L.—engineer.  
Ward, Anna—clerk.  
Wheeler, D. N.—junior economist analyst.  
Wolff, Ernest—analyst.  
Zalkin, Joseph—engineer.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT

Borras, Fidel—machinist.  
Bukowski, J. E.—draftsman engineer.  
Cantor, Bernard R.—navy aid.  
Friedman, George I. clerk.  
Fristy, R. E.—naval architect.  
Gift, Charles T.—machinist.  
Hilman, Ed.—engineer.  
Isaac, Charles.  
Kinsten, Myron—draftsman engineer.  
Krenowitz, Leo—physical science aid.  
Martin, Milton—junior mechanical engineer.  
Meisel, Hannah—clerk, typist.  
Sparer, Seno—mechanical engineer.  
Vincent, Theodore—draftsman.  
Weissbluth, Mitchell—senior engineer.  
Zwell, L. Wellington—senior engineer.

#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Cooper, Reginald—labor.  
Lohell, Gracilda (Mrs.)—junior stenographer.  
Margolis, Daniel—attorney.  
Porter, John W.—special attorney.  
First, Ed J.—attorney.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Adigian, Ed. H.—clerk.  
Aller, Louis—clerk.  
Arnold, E. Frances—clerk.  
Bailey, Dorothy—clerk.  
Brenner, Harry—clerk.  
Brown, Henry C.—messenger.  
Califf, Jos. M.—economist.  
Cannon, Harry—clerk.  
Callis, Myra C.—interviewer.  
Clowery, Mrs. Nichol.  
Cooper, Mrs. Helen (Mrs. Lyle).  
Daugherty, Lily—clerk.  
Denike, Eva—clerk.  
Egan, Philip.  
Farman, Rebecca—analyst.  
Foote, Louise—investigator.  
Friedman, Marie—clerk.  
Fruchtman, Ed. J.—attorney.  
Gershon, Lillian—stenographer.  
Greenberg, Robert—economist.  
Hahner, Eleanor—stenographer.  
Hoad, William M.—analyst.  
Hornstein, Sophie.  
Harwitz, Clara.  
Jones, Fred—economist.  
Jones, Anna Louise—stenographer.  
Kary, Helen A.—messenger.  
Katz, Melville—stenographer.  
Levine, Morris—research clerk.  
McStroud, Shirley—typist.  
Minkin, Sophie—junior stenographer.  
Maurer, C. Richard—mail and file clerk.  
Olson, Billie A.—stenographer.  
Penchansky, Ida E.—stenographer.  
Petrullo, Mr. and Mrs. Walter.  
Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. Walter.  
Rappe, Sidney—clerk.

Riley, H. E.—associate economist.  
Rosa, Elaine.  
Schlesinger, Julius—hearings attorney.  
Schneiter, Helen—economist.  
Singer, Rhoda B.—stenographer.  
Smythe, Dallas—economist.  
Surovella, Arthur—analyst.  
Sutherland, Arthur—analyst.  
Wardourton, Mrs. Amber.  
Warren, E. L.—economist.  
Wechsler, Judith L.—stenographer.  
Weiss, Al.  
Wheeler, George S.—economist.  
Wood, Helen—director.  
Wyman, Arthur H.—junior complaint analyst.  
Wymer, John P.—clerk.  
Vincent, Craig—supervisor.

#### SCHOOLS

Bell, Minnie.  
Bentley, Mrs. Josephine—teacher.  
Brown, Marjorie R.—teacher.  
Bullock, Wilhelmina—teacher.  
Cook, Julian A.—accounting superintendent maintenance.  
Curtis, Mrs. Merrill—librarian.  
Davidson, Eugene (Capt.)—temporary teacher.  
Dixon, Russell A.—Dean of College of Dentistry.  
Davis, Dorothy—teacher.  
Duffy, Ruby—teacher.  
Boulding, Fereve Dorothy C.—clinic.  
Finlayson, Mrs. Alice Bell—teacher.  
Frazier, Daisy W.—teacher.  
Hoffman, Christopher P.—teacher.  
Holmes, Eugene—Instructor.  
Lamberton, Mrs. B. P.—teacher.  
Lovett, J. Louise (Mrs.)—teacher.  
Morris, Evelyn—teacher.  
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth—teacher.  
Walker, Joseph A. teacher.  
Arnold, Blain P.—teacher.  
Boyd, Norma E.—teacher.  
Scott, Mr. James E.—teacher.  
Auerbach, Rita—teacher.  
Lyman, Mrs. Helen—teacher.  
Lovel, John Jr.—teacher.

#### RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Blair, Bertha—economist.  
Ekin, Jack—statistician.  
Fishman, Bernard R.—economist.  
Kary, Samuel (Karo, Samuel)—clerk.  
Keller, Marcell—economist.  
Klingman, Frieda—actural clerk.  
Kramer, Milton—principal attorney.  
Miller, Anna L.—clerk.  
Rosenthal, Minnie L.—operator.  
Bragman, Charles—stat. analyst.  
Glantz, Saffie—attorney.  
Malosoff, Janet—clerk, typist.  
Rhine, Mrs. Henry.  
Wubing, Arthur—economist.

In the publication of these names a startling situation is presented. The picture would be ludicrous, if it were not so menacing. For weeks and months these professional and amateur subverters of our system of government have received sympathy and protection from people in high places. By keeping them on the payroll the officials of our government are virtually saying:

*"Go right ahead. Undermine the Constitution to your heart's content. Organize to overthrow the Government, if you want to. We won't interfere. We will guard your civil liberties. A Communist has as much right on the government payroll as anybody else."*

## What YOU can *do* about it!

It is certain that if the Leftist Fifth Column continues in a position of influence in our Government it will in time bring about the complete destruction of the American system. This is an alarming threat that must *not* be ignored.

The time has come when every good American — when every alert citizen must take part in a crusade to purge the public payroll of all enemies of the Constitution and the American way.

To accomplish this end patriotic public opinion must be aroused and mobilized. This must be done NOW, while there is still time — *before it is too late*.

Will you cooperate? Will you do your duty to yourself and to your country. Will you do something practical to help drive the Fifth Column out of Washington?

Here are a few suggestions:

1. Distribute copies of this booklet to your associates in the business or industry where you work and among your neighbors in the community where you live.
2. Mail copies to your relatives and friends in other towns, cities and in other states. Write them, too, and suggest that they assist in circulating the booklet.
3. Contribute, according to your means (in any amount), to the support of the League so that this booklet, and similar literature, may be placed in the hands of a constantly expanding army of hundreds of thousands of moulders of opinion in every part of the country.

## PART IV.

### "most dangerous man in the Government"

The job of training a million workers for the defense industries has been placed in the hands of Aubrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration. On March 26th, 1940, Congressman Fish, in the Rules Committee, said he considered Williams "*the most dangerous man in the Government.*"

Why is Williams "dangerous?"

Why, if he is "dangerous," is he "in the government?"

Williams preaches the fantastic Socialist fallacy that "two percent of the people own 50% of the wealth;" he says that all the "talk about enormous blessings that this nation conferred upon all its citizens . . . has been a lot of bunk" and declares "*I am not so sure that class warfare is not all right.*"

His membership in the Communist-aiding American Civil Liberties Union, whose offices were staffed with WPA clerks, at government expense; his personal financial contributions and the help he gave in raising money for the support of Communist Commonwealth College, together with the fact that he illegally provided a subsidy with the taxpayers' money for this self-same Communist school, definitely discloses his sympathies.

When he ignored the law and supplied 22 clerks, on the Federal payroll, to the Communist-dominated American Youth Congress, and still other clerical help to certain units of the Communist-controlled CIO, he showed how "Left" his leanings were.

In 1938 he told a meeting of the Communist-controlled Workers' alliance that he looks at "the hours spent with David Lasser, Herbert Benjamin, and Morris Watson, as the high spots in my life in Wash-

ington." (Lasser then was President of the Alliance and Benjamin a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, while Watson heads the Communist faction in the American Labor Party.)

At this same meeting Aubrey advised the "comrades": "It is only through the organization of wage-earners that they can ever hope to cope with the organization of capital . . . We've got to stick together. We've got to keep our friends in power."

When Williams was in charge of WPA, as Deputy and Acting Administrator, some very significant things happened. Henry G. Alsberg, who admits a bowing acquaintance with Nicholas Lenin, little tin-god of modern Communism, became National Director of the Writers' Project; Katherine Kellock, wife of the Publicity Director of the Soviet Embassy, was given \$1,500,000 to spend on a National Guidebook, with some 4,500 workers under her direction; and Hallie Flanagan, Moscow-trained propagandist, who wrote "the best Revolutionary play ever produced in America," was placed in charge of the Federal Theatre Project which, with \$55,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, grew to be such a vehicle for Communist propaganda that Congress finally abolished it.

Because of Williams' interest in Communist Commonwealth College, it is no mystery why many of the instructors and officials and two presidents of this institution were given nice soft government jobs.

To illustrate, Ward Rogers, Commonwealth instructor in Marxism once arrested for anarchy, was placed in charge of WPA schools in Arkansas and Texas. While so employed he wrote: **"We want a revolution under any name . . . that was the attitude of the 36 students in the FERA workers education school at Austin (Texas)."**

Dr. William E. Zuehl, one of the founders of this fountain-head of Communist learnings, who in 1931 expressed the wish that he could tell the Fish Committee "the many good things about Red, Red Russia, and the many evil things about the United States," was one of the first to pack his bags and go off to Washington to join the Federal pay-rollers.

Dr. Lucien Koch, the new President, was hauled before an investigating committee of the State Legislature. He admitted that he did not believe in God, had never voted — never had any regard for the American government — almost floored his questioner when he said: "I believe that the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) is in many ways superior to the American government."

A few weeks later Dr. Koch was on the Government payroll, too.

Aubrey Williams was in charge of the Civilian Aviation Training program, in its early stages. The reaction in Red circles, at the time, is of real significance. Joseph Lash, Secretary of the Communist-controlled American Student Union, at its fourth convention hailed the

training of student pilots by NYA and said: *"So long as it is we who are the pilots, these planes will not be used against us. If we let the wealthy have a monopoly on air training, some day those planes will be used against us."*

And Molly Yard, the National President of this Communist "front" outfit, added: "One of the important things about the pilot proposal is that it is not a military one, but is part of youth service. **We can be these 20,000 pilots. Control rests with civilians we know and trust."**

Molly Yard is the wife of NLRB attorney Sylvester Garret, who was listed by the Dies Committee as a member of a Communist "front" organization. She is also an un-registered foreign agent of "Soviet China", commissioned to carry on propaganda in this country and to recruit American youths to serve in the Chinese Red Army. When she talked of "control" resting with civilians whom the Communists *"know and trust"*, she couldn't have pointed more plainly to Aubrey Williams.

To-day, the Dies Committee has in its possession affidavits which charge that Maurice Mandell, Chief of the National Youth Administration's project administration, is a Communist and that he attempted to recruit other NYA attaches into the Communist Party.

It develops that these charges were first made while Mandell was attached to NYA in California. After a civilian committee investigated, the matter was called to Aubrey Williams' attention. True to form, he treated the charges as a special recommendation and brought Mandell to Washington and placed him in charge of the "whole works" of NYA at \$3,000 a year.

Under circumstances like these, is it any wonder that the Fifth Column is something to be concerned about? With the NYA now being used in connection with the National Defense Program, observe how the Fifth Column goes into action.

First, Mr. Williams announces that the NYA is co-operating fully with the United States Army and, in order to stimulate recruiting, would arrange to have enlistment literature sent to all those on NYA rolls. A few weeks pass, and then a Communist magazine appears. It is called "New Theatre" and deals with the activities of Communist drama groups in all parts of the country. In discussing a presentation in Buf-falo of the Red anti-war play "Bury the Dead", it carried this significant line:

**"NYA contacted us and bought 200 tickets to sell to the young people under them who are being circularized by the army."**

How is that for sabotage?

On June 5th, 1940, a newspaper headline read: "NYA Confers

with Industry on Defense." This was followed by the announcement that the NYA would train workers for the defense industries. A few days go by, and we learn that these new workers will not only be trained, but "educated" as well. And, Aubrey Williams' friend, Hilda Smith, is going to do the job.

Hilda Smith not only is WPA's "specialist in workers' education" but is a member of the board of Communist Commonwealth College. For six years, she has been quietly and efficiently carrying on her job. She has organized schools from coast to coast, and turned out many first class Communist Fifth Columnites at the taxpayers' expense.

At first, there was a little difficulty in training teachers, but that problem was solved when the obliging Communists allowed the instructors in their Workers' Schools to "double in brass" — to be employed by both the Communist Party and the United States Government at the same time — while training a batch of unemployed teachers.

Hilda Smith made a right smart contribution in that crucial period, too. She prepared a manual which was published with Government funds. The title read: "Books, Pamphlets and Other Materials recommended for Libraries of Training Centers for Workers' Education, and Teachers of Workers' Education — Prepared by Office of Specialist in Workers' Education, Division of Emergency Education Projects, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, D. C."

This Government document recommends the "Daily Worker" official organ of the Communist Party; "Labor Action", organ of the Trotskyite Communists; "Workers' Age", organ of Communist Party (left); and also books and pamphlets by Anthony Bimba, member of Communist Central Committee; Nathan Fine, Socialist Rand School journalist, and M. Illin, Soviet author of propaganda fiction, among hundreds of others.

In this manual, recommending the booklet "For Revolution", by V. F. Calverton, your United States government explains:

*"The task which confronts us is not to avert Revolution, but to hasten it".*

Among the teachers in these schools, to mention just a few, were Walter and Victor Reuther, CIO sit-down strike leaders, who coined the slogan "Carry on the Fight for a Soviet America", and James H. Dolsen, an admitted Communist whose membership card in the party was made out in the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Dolsen is a cousin of Earl Browder, Communist Party head, but he was on the government payroll as a teacher in workers' education just the same, either in spite of it — or because of it.

An investigation of these schools conducted by the Federal Grand Jury Association produced a report which declares:

"Convincing evidence has been brought to our attention that public funds . . . were used to pay adults \$8 a week to be taught Communism and subversive doctrines. We understand that there are some 20,000 such students . . . scattered throughout the country and that the graduates were to become instructors and leaders in activities intended to bring about the overthrow of our government."

Accordingly, there are plenty of teachers available now, and they'll do a good Fifth Column job because, according to this report, these government-trained instructors in "workers' education" were taught:

*"How to foment a strike.*

*"How to take over the industries of the United States, especially the munitions plants.*

*"How to bring about the general strike, and then seize and operate the plants.*

*"How to overthrow the United States Government and establish a Soviet Union."*

---

**P. S.** It must be remembered that in the foregoing, the FIFTH COLUMN is considered only in its relation to national defense and but a handful of characters in key positions are sketched. It should not be overlooked that Congressman Martin Dies declares: **"There are thousands of members of Communist-controlled organizations scattered throughout the departments and agencies of our Federal Government."**

It cannot be forgotten that a small insignificant band of revolutionaries became powerful enough, almost "overnight", to seize the governments of Russia, Germany and Italy — and that in this dark hour their leaders are deciding the future destiny of the old world.

Will we permit the FIFTH COLUMN to bring a like catastrophe to America, or are we going to take immediate steps to curtail their power?

**America MUST answer, NOW!**

# "The FIFTH COLUMN in the SOUTH"

another amazing exposé

By Joseph P. Kamp

will be off the press

SOON

Advance orders accepted NOW

Same Size — Same Price

## OUR PROFIT SYSTEM

For 20 years the League has been providing patriotic literature at cost — or more often at less than cost.

Now this policy is being changed and League literature will be sold at a profit, but still at prices far below its actual worth.

Added revenues will make it possible for the League to expand and intensify its essential endeavors so vitally needed in the crucial period immediately ahead. The co-operation of all good citizens is invited.

## PRICES

Twenty-five Cents a Copy

Five Copies for \$1.00

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**T**HE Constitutional Educational League, organized in 1919, is just what its name implies, an educational organization with a patriotic objective — the preservation of constitutional government.

The League is not a political movement. It takes no part in partisan politics. It considers the fight for Americanism *above politics*.

When Fifth Columnites "bore-from-within" established and recognized political parties, and boast of their purpose to use these parties in an effort to undermine the government, the League feels obliged to offer intelligent and vigorous opposition.

The League believes it is its duty — that it has an obligation — to warn Democrats and Republicans alike as to the plans and objectives of the Communists and other elements in the FIFTH COLUMN who, at this time, threaten both major parties and constitutional government, as well.

Accordingly, the League offers, for the consideration of all loyal Americans, the FACTS set forth herein.

61-10355-10



441

*Published and Distributed by*

CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, Incorporated

NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS  
342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

NATIONAL OFFICE  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.  
NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

MID-WEST HEADQUARTERS  
PIONEER BLDG.  
MADISON WISCONSIN

TREPLLYN  
GREENWICH  
CONNECTICUT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-17-92 BY 10480mp/ark

My dear Mr. Hoover,

If you think the  
enclosed gives a threat  
to our country, you  
will know how to deal

ask 9-10-40 E.W.T.

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
61-10355-11  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
6 AUG 30 1941  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
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behind with  
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had  
P.M.

you think this is a political  
trick to discredit

the administration and  
believe that it distracts

people's attention from  
the activities of the foreign  
agents  
distraction of perhaps

you can discourage the

Constitutional Educational

League  
AUG 31 2 13 PM '40  
FILES DIVISION  
FORWARDED

Yours sincerely  
WILLIAM F. RICHARDS  
AUG 31 11 07 AM '40  
RECEIVED

SEP 1 11 48 AM '40

RECEIVED-CLEGG

F B I  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AUG 31 11 48 AM '40

RECEIVED-CLEGG

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED *on this*  
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DATE 8-17-92 BY 1048 dm/ksk

61-10355-11

RECORDED 61-10355-11  
EWT:HG

September 10, 1940

Miss Ann Richards Taylor  
Treflyn  
Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Miss Taylor:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated August 29, 1940, and its enclosure.

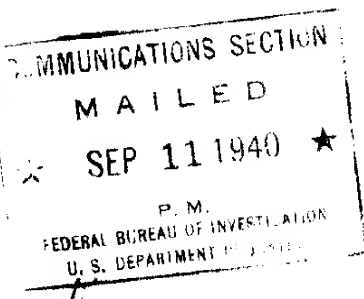
Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

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DATE 8/17/92 BY 1048DKM/CJK

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



*Handwritten signature: [illegible]*

395 Avis St  
Rochester, N.Y.  
September 9, 1940

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-10355-12

SEP 11 1940
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FIVE 95

Mr J Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

Inclosed find some literature which  
was received by me today and obviously is being  
distributed throughout the Country. Therefore I  
thought it should be called to your attention.

Very respectfully yours

*J. S. Brown*

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-17-92 BY 1048DKM/CAR

SEP 13 RECD

1 ENCL. FM

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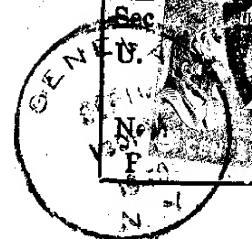
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Constitutional Educational League, Inc.

342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Mr J Edgar Hoover

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

~~Mr. John G. Brown~~

~~395 Avis St.~~

~~Rochester, N. Y.~~

61-10355-12

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DATE 8-17-92 BY 10480km/OPR

CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, INC.

342 Madison Avenue

New York, N. Y.

Just look  
at Page 4

Something must be done about this situation, NOW! - -  
while there is still time - - before it is too late!

This book is being sent to you by a friend. If you  
are interested in the future of America you should  
help give it a wide circulation.

A special revolving fund makes it possible for us to  
mail them for you, at 10 for \$1.00, either to your  
list or to names on our lists. We have 18,000,000  
names- a good cross section of American families -  
to whom this book should be sent, but distribution depends  
solely upon voluntary contributions.

Revolving Fund Mailing Committee  
Constitutional Educational League, Inc.  
342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I will help save America.

Enclosed is \$..... Kindly send "The  
FIFTH COLUMN in Washington" to:

\_\_\_\_\_ Names per list enclosed  
\_\_\_\_\_ Names on your list

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

The details of mailing these booklets are being handled  
by one of the largest publishing houses in the United  
States and the records of the Revolving Fund will be  
audited by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, Certified  
Public Accountants.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-17-92 BY 1015024 JAK



EWT:sac  
61-10355-12

September 14, 1940

SEP 19 1945

Mr. J. S. Brown  
395 Avis Street  
Rochester, New York

[illegible]

DATE 8.17.92 BY 1048DKN/pfr

Dear Mr. Brown:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 9, 1940, and the literature which you so thoughtfully forwarded.

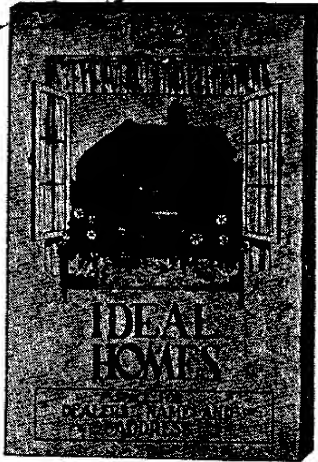
Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
★ SEP 14 1940 ★  
P. M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Massachusetts  
at



# PLAN SERVICE COMPANY

Publishers of  
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and Home Building Promo-  
tion Service for Builders

Designers  
Engravings  
Illustrators



224 South Lexington Avenue  
SAINT PAUL, MINN.

National "Direct by Mail" Magazine Publicity Service for Home Builders

September 9, 1940

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.,

Dear Mr. Hoover:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-17-92 BY 1048DJM/crk

Today's radio news broadcast included an item pertaining to yourself regarding the necessity of weeding out "fifth columnists" and in this connection I wish to inquire if your attention has been called to a recent booklet entitled "The Fifth Column in Washington", "Un-Americans on the Government Payroll".

The leading Fifth Columnists listed in this book are the following:

RECORDED

&

Robert M. Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands  
Robert M. Jackson, Attorney General  
O. John Rogge, Assistant Attorney General  
Thomas R. Amle, Special Assistant Attorney General  
Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce  
Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior  
Paul Sifton, Assistant to Secretary, Dept. of Interior  
Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor  
Sidney Hillman, Member, President's Nat'l. Defense Council  
Leland Olds, Chairman, Federal Power Commission

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ent  
61-10355-13

Also the names of 563 other government employees affiliated with communist front organizations, and the department in which each is employed, and as covered by a report issued by the Dies Committee.

If there is any truth to the information contained in this book it would seem to me that the first step to be taken in a movement to rid this country of Fifth Columnists would be to remove from public office every individual sympathetic to Communism, Nazism or Fascism as such individuals now occupying positions of trust in government offices could wreck greater havoc than the avowed leaders of these organizations whose one aim is to cause the overthrow of our government.

RECD

Mr.J.Edgar Hoover

-2-

9/9-1940

In times of a national emergency which all administration leaders in Washington tell us exists and at a time when we are preparing to draft the youth and middle-aged men of the country for training to defend our constitution, what could be more important than first removing from the government itself any and every individual who at present or any time in the past has been a member or in any way associated with any group or organization whose purpose it is to teach doctrines contrary to our form of government.

Practically every American has faith in your ability and desire to handle this job in a most thorough manner if given a free hand and I am very interested to learn if any action has been taken regarding this phase of the Dies Committee report and will appreciate any information you may wish to give.

Yours very truly,

  
C.W. Battley  
President

CWB-2.

RECORDED

EWI:MM  
61-10355-13

September 26, 1940

Mr. C. W. Battley  
President  
Plan Service Company  
224 South Lexington Avenue  
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Battley:

8-17-42 1048DXM/clk

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated September 9, 1940, and I wish to express my appreciation for the cooperative spirit which prompted you to write as you did.

Your courtesy in bringing this information to my attention is indeed appreciated and you may be assured that your communication has been noted with interest.

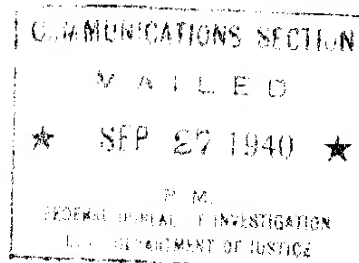
I want you to know that this Bureau has been previously advised concerning the booklet to which you make reference and this matter has been accorded such consideration as was deemed appropriate.

The kind remarks which indicate your confidence in the ability of the FBI are most gratifying and I hope you will continue to bring to my attention any information which you feel to be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



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 ERNEST W. GIBSON, VT.  
 W. WARREN BARBOUR, N. J.  
 JAMES M. SLATTERY, ILL.

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

September 4, 1940

A. HANS JAMES, CLERK  
 ROGER WILLIAMSON, ASST. CLERK

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
 Department of Justice,  
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Supplementing my recent letter, I am enclosing  
 another letter from Ethel Hanlon and a book entitled  
 "The Fifth Column".

I shall appreciate hearing from you as soon as  
 you have had time to go into the matter.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

**F.B.I. information**  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 8-17-92 BY 10480km/CVE

JAS. M. MEAD

ENCLOSURE

CC

ack. let.  
 9-11-40  
 ewb

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 &  
 INDEXED

61-10355-14

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3 SEP 14 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLERK

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61-10355-14

ENT:DMM

September 11, 1940

RECORDED

61-10355-14

Honorable James M. Mead  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 8-17-92 BY 10480DM/cfk

My dear Senator:

I was glad to receive your letter dated September 4, 1940, and the enclosed booklet which was forwarded to you by Ethel Hanlon.

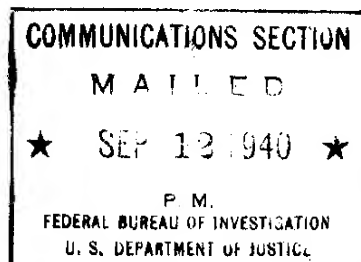
The courtesy which you have extended in bringing this information to my attention is indeed appreciated, and I want you to know that the content of your communication has been given careful attention.

You may be assured that this Bureau is making every effort to give prompt and appropriate attention, under the existing statutes, to all matters affecting the internal security of this country. I am indeed pleased to receive any information which you feel to be of interest.

With best wishes and kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



10480DM/cfk  
3-5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 31 1940

TELETYPE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. Clegg.....  
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....  
Mr. Foxworth.....  
Mr. Nathan.....  
Mr. Ladd.....  
Mr. Egan.....  
Mr. Glavin.....  
Mr. Nichols.....  
Mr. Hendon.....  
Mr. Rosen.....  
Mr. Tracy.....

8-17-92  
CLASSIFIED BY: *1243DM/crk*  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

FBI NEW YORK CITY 8-31-40 4-30 PM JPM

DIRECTOR ✓

RE TELETYPE 8-29-40 REDS IN GOVERNMENT. A PUBLICATION. INQUIRY  
LOCALLY THROUGH RELIABLE SOURCES AND AT PUBLIC LIBRARY, DISCLOSES  
NO SUCH PUBLICATION. FORWARDING BY MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY PAMPHLET  
THE FIFTH COLUMM IN WASHINGTON WHICH HAS SUBTITLE UNAMERICANS  
ON THE GOVERNMENT PAYROLL, WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY TO HAVE TITLE  
SIMILAR TO REDS IN THE GOVERNMENT. (C)

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC CLZ

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OTHERWISE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
6 SEP 17 1940  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FIVE

COPIES DESTROYED  
R 171 JUN 13 1961

4-30-40  
KRM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*memo for Mr. Clegg  
9-6-40  
nsw*



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

NDW:mem

September 6, 1940.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

In view of the fact that the indices of the Bureau did not contain any information on the publication entitled "Reds in the Government" nor was such information available concerning this publication at the Library of Congress and the larger book stores in Washington, a teletype was dispatched to the New York Division requesting that an endeavor be made to obtain a copy of the publication in that locality.

On August 31, 1940, the New York Division advised by teletype that no information was available there concerning the publication entitled "Reds in the Government". However, a pamphlet entitled "Fifth Column in Washington" with a sub-title "Un-Americans on the Government Payroll" which was originally to have had a title similar to "Reds in the Government" was obtained and was being forwarded by Special Delivery to the Bureau.

To date the searchers have been unable to locate this pamphlet from New York. However, the indices of the Bureau reflect that a copy of "Fifth Column in Washington" is in possession of the Bureau and same is attached herewith.

Respectfully,

*N. D. Wills*  
N. D. Wills

1 TONI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 8-17-92 BY 104890m/afk

RECORDED

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61- 10355- 16
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 17 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CLEGG FIVE

GJS:JPM  
100-

New York, N. Y.  
September 9, 1940.

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: ~~REDS IN THE GOVERNMENT~~, a  
publication;  
INTERNAL SECURITY.

112618

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau teletype of August 29, 1940 and the reply thereto from this office dated August 31, 1940.

There is forwarded herewith a copy of the pamphlet "THE FIFTH COLUMN IN WASHINGTON", which bears the sub-title "Un-Americans on the Government Payroll". This was obtained by Special Agent George J. Starr of this office from MR. JOSEPH P. KAMP of the CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, INC., New York City.

Inquiry had been made of confidential informant

[redacted] and a check was made at the New York Public Library by confidential informant [redacted] but no publication by the name of "REDS IN THE GOVERNMENT" could be found.

Special Agent Starr then communicated with the CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, INC., where he spoke with JOSEPH P. KAMP of that organization, who stated that he had brought out a pamphlet "THE FIFTH COLUMN IN WASHINGTON" which had originally been intended to have a title somewhat similar to the one suggested by the Bureau, possibly "REDS IN YOUR GOVERNMENT"; however, the pamphlet was eventually brought out under the title "THE FIFTH COLUMN IN WASHINGTON", and a copy of the pamphlet was furnished to this office by MR. KAMP.

Very truly yours,

B. B. SACKETT, Special Agent in Charge

Encls. 1  
Special Delivery;  
Registered Mail.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

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DATE 5-18-92 BY 10480km/088

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b7C  
b7D

112610

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Milwaukee****Milwaukee** FILE NO. **61-247**

REPORT MADE AT <b>MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/20/40</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>7/27, 29; 8/3, 9/4/40</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>J. S. ROGERS</b> <b>JSR/hbb</b>
TITLE <b>JOHN E. WATERS:</b> [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>TREASON</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

**JOHN E. WATERS**, 1555 Adams Street, **MADISON, WISCONSIN**, head of the Midwest District of the Constitutional Educational League [REDACTED] to be pro-German although by his writings he professes to be 100% American. **WATERS** has offices in the Pioneer Building, **MADISON, WISCONSIN**, and is also a political campaign speaker. Spent four years in Russia. [REDACTED]

- P -

## REFERENCE:

Letter from the Chicago Field Division dated August 20, 1940.

## DETAILS:

At MADISON, WISCONSIN:

This investigation is predicated upon information received [REDACTED]

**JOHN WATERS**, who lives at 1501 Mound Street, is pro-German. [REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *L. V. Boardman* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

## COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau
- 2 - New York
- 1 - ONI (Great Lakes, Ill)
- 2 - Milwaukee

COPIES DESTROYED  
A 171 JUN 13 1961

112611

61-247

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WATERS, who resides in the apartment building at 1555 Adams Street, is reported to be strongly pro-Nazi and further that he is the head of the Constitutional Educational League with offices in the Pioneer Building, MADISON, WISCONSIN. [REDACTED] the Bnai B'rith had reported WATERS about two years previously as being pro-German.

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] Agent contacted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] WATERS does a considerable amount of writing and typing in his room, and he prints and publishes a number of articles, practically all of which are strongly anti-Roosevelt.

[REDACTED] the Constitutional Educational League, of which WATERS is the Midwest District Manager, is alleged to be a strong pro-American organization, [REDACTED] does not believe that WATERS is 100% American.

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]

112612

61-247

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WATERS apparently is greatly interested in politics and has in the past made numerous speeches during political campaigns. [REDACTED] WATERS sometimes goes off for two or three weeks at a time but he does not know where he goes. [REDACTED] WATERS are German.

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] further informed Agent that WATERS does not get a great deal of mail at the apartment house, but he has a post office box at the Madison Post Office, this box being numbered 242, and through which box he receives a greater portion of his mail. [REDACTED] WATERS does not appear to have a great deal of money, [REDACTED] the apartment which he rents at 1555 Adams Street, this apartment being numbered DB.

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] A description of Subject JOHN E. WATERS as obtained is as follows:--

Age	=	50 years
Height	-	5' 10"
Weight	-	155 pounds
Hair	-	Black
Mustache	-	Black
Peculiarities	-	Hard of hearing
Marital Status	-	Married
Children	-	Two
Occupation	-	Employed by the Constitutional Educational League, Pioneer Building, Madison, Wisconsin

[REDACTED] turned over to Agent a copy of a booklet entitled, "The FIFTH COLUMN in Washington", which booklet sets out information regarding Communists employed by the Federal Government in Washington, D. C. It may be noted from a review of the Milwaukee file in this matter that by letter dated August 16, 1940 the

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Chicago Field Division furnished to the Bureau a copy of this booklet. It may further be noted that one of the significant paragraphs in this booklet is the statement on Page #6, which is as follows:--

"It is nonsense to expect effective uncovering of the Fifth Column by amateurs who may have an axe to grind, or who may be in sympathy with one or the other segment of the Fifth Column. The disloyal, anti-American acts of the Nazis, the Fascists and the Communists are equally dangerous, and it should not be overlooked that many of the smartest Fifth Columnites and their friends will camouflage themselves by conspicuous activity in anti-Fifth Column movements and by loud-mouthed denunciation of Fifth Columnites."

This booklet is being retained in the files of the Milwaukee Field Division.

Subsequent to the interview [redacted] Agent contacted [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
for further information regarding WATERS. Captain ARNOLD suggested that [redacted]

[redacted] WATERS.

Agent contacted [redacted] at which time [redacted]

WATERS inasmuch as [redacted]

[redacted] WATERS.

[redacted] WATERS for a number of years inasmuch as WATERS has been a resident of MADISON, WISCONSIN for some time. He stated WATERS rented a single room from his company in the fall of 1939 for his official use in connection with the Constitutional Educational League. [redacted]  
[redacted] he does not know a great deal about WATERS,

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61-247

but does know that WATERS is a "Red beater". He further stated that WATERS has taken an active interest in national elections and generally makes a number of campaign speeches. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WATERS receives quite a bit of literature from the Constitutional Educational League, but he does not know in what manner WATERS distributes this literature [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] WATERS is a prolific writer [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] he has no information that would indicate Subject to be engaged in subversive activities.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and would advise Agent as to the results of his inquiries.

On August 3, 1940 Agent contacted [REDACTED]

He advised from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Mr. WATERS spent four or five years in Europe, most of which time was spent in Russia after the conclusion of the World War. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] WATERS is strongly anti-Communist, but he has no further information regarding WATERS views towards Germany. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

At the Madison Rating Bureau, Miss OPAL FIGI advised that her records revealed that JOHN E. WATERS of 1555 Adams Street, came to MADISON, WISCONSIN from SUN PRAIRIE, WISCONSIN in 1933. He is reported to be well educated and spent four years in Russia and has been engaged in lecturing on conditions in Russia since his return from that country.

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61-247

The records of the Madison Rating Bureau reveal that WATERS' credit rating is good.

On June 17, 1940 there was received in the Milwaukee Field Division a letter from the St. Paul Office of [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] JOHN E. WATERS of MADISON, WISCONSIN were active organizers for the Communist Party and are constantly engaging in various subversive activities.

On July 17, 1940 there was received from the Cincinnati Field Division a memorandum dated July 15, 1940 to the effect [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] three or four years ago JOHN WATERS, Box #242, MADISON, WISCONSIN, made a speech before the American Legion at LEBANON, OHIO, which speech was against Communism. [REDACTED] there were two persons [REDACTED] who had contact with WATERS and they are now receiving German propaganda from Strausburg, Germany. [REDACTED] it was his opinion that inasmuch as these were the only two people [REDACTED] who furnished their names to JOHN WATERS it appeared to him to be a coincidence that they were the only ones who, insofar as he knew, were receiving this propaganda. [REDACTED] at the time WATERS made this speech Germany was very much against Communism and for that reason he believed WATERS to be pro-German.

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Reference letter from the Chicago Field Division sets out information furnished the Chicago Office by ONI, Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Illinois, as follows:--

"Was one of the 'Christian' group that seceded from the original Asheville Conference held in Asheville, N.C. August, 1936. Part of the group originally called together remained with Rev. Nollner and the seceding group included Rev. Gerald B. Winrod, Dean Vaughn, Edmondson, and others of that ilk."

On September 4, 1940 while at the Madison Police Department Captain of Detectives JOHN ARNOLD exhibited to Agent a letter from the Milwaukee Field Division requesting that the



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61-247

Madison Police Department conduct an investigation regarding JOHN E. WATERS. [redacted] was aware of the fact that Agent had conducted some investigation in this matter, and Agent advised him that he would handle the matter.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At NEW YORK will ascertain the character and reputation and the type of business engaged in by the Constitutional Educational League, 432 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK.

The MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION:

At MADISON, WISCONSIN will contact [redacted]

[redacted] JOHN WATERS are active organizers for the Communist Party.

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• ~~PENDING~~ •

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

September 21, 1940

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: THE FIFTH COLUMN IN WASHINGTON  
(Pamphlet published by the  
XConstitutional Educational League,  
Incorporated)

I am enclosing herewith a pamphlet published by the Constitutional Educational League, Incorporated, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, entitled "The Fifth Column in Washington", sub-title, "Un-Americans on the Government Payroll", which pamphlet was furnished to, Special Agent JOHN W. CORE of this Office on September 11, 1940, by Mr. ISAAC LITTMAN, office address 921-23 New York Avenue, Northwest. This pamphlet was received by Mr. SAM LITTMAN, brother of Mr. ISAAC LITTMAN, 1311 Allison Street, Northwest.

No further investigation is being conducted in the absence of further Bureau instructions.

Very truly yours,

*Guy Hottel*

GUY HOTTEL  
Special Agent in Charge

JWC:VR  
100-0  
cc-New York  
Enclosure

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-10355-18	
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DATE *8-18-92* BY *1048 dm/cok*

61-10355-18

Constitutional Educational League, Inc.  
342 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Return Postage Guaranteed

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.  
U. S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
New York, N. Y.  
Permit No. 3122

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Mr. Sam Littman  
1311 Allison St., NW  
Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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Enclosure to the BUREAU

W. F. O. File Number 100-0

61-10355-18

*Handwritten:*  
get info  
from Lyle  
10-26  
Hantz

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

1300 Biscayne Building  
Miami, Florida

September 26, 1940

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-92 BY 10480km/cfk

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith two copies of a pamphlet entitled "The Fifth Column" which were furnished to this office by Mr. Erling E. Ayars, who is Secretary of the Committee to Defend America, Dade County Chapter, with offices in the Dupont Building, Miami, Florida. These pamphlets are being furnished for the Bureau's information.

Very truly yours,

*Percy Wyly*  
Percy Wyly, Jr.  
Special Agent in Charge

BMH:JHK  
100-0  
Enclosures

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25-58

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*W*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

Post Office Box #2344  
Boston, Massachusetts

112609

October 3, 1940

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

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DATE 8-18-92 BY 10480KMP/CK

RE: **"FIFTH COLUMN IN WASHINGTON"**  
by JOSEPH P. KAMPF  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

# 325 772

Dear Sir:

With reference to the above-entitled matter, there is attached hereto a copy of the "Fifth Column in Washington", copyrighted 1940, by the Constitutional Educational League, Inc., New Haven, Connecticut, and apparently written by JOSEPH P. KAMPF.

On page fifteen of this publication there appears a mention of the Director and the Bureau's activities.

The above is forwarded to you for your information. It was secured by Special Agent G. V. DOHERTY.

Very truly yours,

*V. W. Peterson*  
V. W. PETERSON,  
Special Agent in Charge

Enc.  
GVD:MFA

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-10355-20

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*[Signature]*

ENCLOSURE  
*gsl*

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*[initials]*

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

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**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

POST OFFICE BOX 2344  
BOSTON, MASS.

Enclosure for Bureau.  
Booklet "The Fifth Column in Washington".  
See letter from Boston dated 10-3-40

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS  
INDEX IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-92 BY 1048DKM/CKK  
# 326772

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cc Milwaukee  
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